W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

The Only
ALWAYS OPEN
Pharmacy
IN THE WORLD
—18—
C. E. JONES, 38 Gov't St.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1893. No. 258

FOR CASH ONLY

A Good White Shirt, sold everywhere for $1 00, we sell it for 75c. Cash. This line we bought from a jobber who is giving up that part of the business. Remember, a full sized reinforced front, nicely laundried, for 75c. Only to be had from us—and can't be duplicated.

Men's and Boys' Rubber Coats, on heavy sheeting, for $1.75; worth $2.50.

Only two dozen of our 25c. Umbrellas left.

Boy's Overcoats, with Capes, from $1.75 up Boy's Reefers from $1.75 up.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.
BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT, 35 Johnson Street.

New Goods Received AT "THE WESTSIDE"

Wool Vests . . .	A Special Line of 100 dozen Ladies' and Children's Wool Vests at 50c., 60c., 65c. Best Value in the city.
Cashmere Hose	A Full Range in Ladies' and Children's. Splendid Value.
Lined Kid Gloves	Two Qualities in Fur Tops. $1.40 and $2.00 per pair.
Mantles, Jackets, Capes and . . . Waterproofs . .	A visit to our Show Rooms will convince you that we are doing the trade in this department. The second shipment just received has added greatly to the already large stock. Comparison of Prices and Styles invited.

Oct. 23, 1893. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

The Last of our Fall Consignments OF

Carpets

HAS ARRIVED and we are now in a position to show one of the most complete lines in the city. These goods have been carefully selected and in quality, colorings and designs are unsurpassed by any in the province. We do not confine ourselves to any one manufacturer, but buy where we get best prices and patterns. We do not advertise to give goods away, or sell below cost, but we do guarantee to give as good (if not better) value than any other house in the trade. In Brussels, Wiltons, Tapestries, Wools and Union Carpets we show a choice range.

In Lace and Chenille Curtains our line is complete and comprises a number of makes which space will not allow us to enumerate. Our stock of Upholstering was never more complete. Six piece Parlor Sets ranging from $50 up.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

Slippers

Just what you need for

The Hospital Ball

They are the Finest Goods obtainable. Just opened, several cases of the very

LATEST STYLES.

KID
Black Onze,
Cardinal,
White.

SATIN
Cream,
Gold,
Pink,
White.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner of Government and Johnson Streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A servant, 175 Chatham St. n2-4

WANTED—A girl to take care of two small children; references. Address A. B., Times office. n2-tf

A CERTIFICATED LADIES' NURSE just on from England seeks engagements. Apply C. Tidbury, 148 Fort st. Victoria. n2-3

NOTICE.

Thunder Hill Mining Co'y, Limited.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 44 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 5th December, 1893, at 8 p.m.

Objects—Reorganization, and disposition of the Company's property, and generally, the Company's affairs.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. ASPLAND,
Nov2-1m Secretary.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,

Has been instructed by Messrs. Jay & Co., Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at their Nursery, Cook Street,

On Friday, Nov. 3rd, at 11 a.m.

a large assortment of

Deciduous Ornamental Shade Trees

Four kinds of maples, walnuts, tulip trees, weeping willow, locust, lindens, American and cork bark elm, beech, red and white birch, etc.

Dwarf box, for edging; dwarf roses; also strawberry plants, raspberry canes, currants, gooseberries, rhubarb roots, apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, etc.

FRUIT TREES

Some large specimen Lawson Cypress.

Evergreen Ornamental Shrubs

Comprising English hollies, Lawson cypress dwarf pine, English tree box, Cedrus Deodara Cedrus Libani, common laurels, Portugal laurels, yew, junipers, etc.

For fencing and wind breaks, a fine lot of transplanted Norway spruce, English hollies and privet.

The Pandora Street tram cars pass within half a block of the Nursery grounds.

Terms cash. JOSHUA DAVIES,
oc-25 Auctioneer.

WEAR THE FAMOUS
"GRANBY"
Rubber Goods.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

New York, Nov. 2.—On the market opening there was a break in Louisville & Nashville, nearly 2 points to 40. The general list started off rather ragged in consequence, but at the time of writing is strengthening.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 2.—The first snow of the season fell this morning, lasting an hour. The thermometer is at freezing point.

New York, Nov. 2.—Geo. Rock, the crank who tried to kill Capt. O'Connor, was tried this morning and sentenced to Blackwell's island for six months in default of bail.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—The Doylestown express ran into the Germantown express on the Philadelphia & Reading railway at Nicetown about 9 this morning. One man was killed and three injured.

New York, Nov. 2.—Judge Gildersleeve has decided that "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the notorious pugilist, must pay his wife $25 a week alimony and $250 for counsel pending suit against her divorce.

New York, Nov. 2.—At the office of the Cuba Mail Steamship Co. the loss of the steamship Alexandria is confirmed. The company is in receipt of a dispatch that the crew were all saved with the exception of the purser and the steward. The vessel was an iron three-decker, 2,914 tons capacity.

A Wonderful Temple.

In the City of Carlee, about 600 miles from Calcutta, there is a Hindu cave-temple which is rightly considered one of the wonders of Asia. Before the entrance to the temple, and just to the left, stands a monster stone elephant, upon whose back is seated a colossal goddess, hewn from the same block. Like the goddess and the elephant the temple itself, a buildingg of immense proportions, has been cut out of the solid stone forming part of the mountain side. Like the temple walls and outside figures, every article of adorning sculpture on the walls or in the interior is hewn from the native rock. The nave is 124 feet long, 45 feet broad and 46 feet from floor to ceiling. There are aisles on each side, separated from the nave by octagonal pillars. The capital of each pillar is crossed by two kneeling elephants, on whose backs are seated two figures representing the divinities to whom the temple is dedicated. Behind the altar are seven mammoth polished pillars, there being altogether 38 columns and pillars in the temple, the grandest of which is the lion pillar, which has 16 carved sides, and is surmounted by four carved figures of lions. The statuary is in massive relief, each figure standing on its original base, all cleft out of the solid rock (hardest porphry) while the temple was in course of construction.

STEWART'S THREAT

One of the Silver Men Vows to Talk All Afternoon,

IF AN APPOINTMENT IS CONFIRMED

Silver Men Fully Determined to Carry Their Point.

World's Fair Prize List Passed—End of Silver Purchase Under the Sherman Act—Counter Offers Refused—Spreckles is Allowed Special Privileges on Cargoes of Coal.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The silver men have expressed their determination to enter a vigorous protest against the confirmation of Robert E. Preston as director of the mint. Stewart shys he will talk the entire afternoon against it if it is brought up.

The silver men conferred last night, and Dubois, speaking at the meeting, said an effort would be made to carry congress at next election and pass a free coinage bill. If vetoed the fight will be carried to the presidential campaign. The work of educating the people will be carried on by the bi-metallic league.

The adjournment resolution made before the senate was referred to the committee of appropriations. The house has passed the World's Fair prize winners' bill.

None of the sellers, who offered $4,000 ounces of silver at the treasury yesterday, responded to the tender of the treasury, so the October purchases of silver wound up all the silver purchases under the Sherman law.

Acting Secretary Curtis has instructed the collector of customs at San Francisco to permit John D. Spreckels to make entry for warehouse and immediate exportation by sea of cargoes of coal without payment of the weighers' fees.

A Musical Desperado.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 2.—Fred Cook, a notorious Georgia desperado, is a quiet looking little fellow who goes around with a dingy little old violin, upon which he plays old-time tunes. He appears to be harmless, but is charged with almost every crime in the calendar. On Tuesday Deputy Sheriff Hall of Clayton county started from Huntsville with Cook in charge. Near Rome, while the train was going 40 miles an hour, the prisoner leaped through the window. The train was stopped and the policeman found Cook more dead than alive. The first thing he thought of was his violin, which came out of the adventure better than he did, and last night he was playing the old tunes at police headquarters.

Comments on Abbott's Death.

London, Nov. 2.—Most of the London papers to-day refer in sympathetic terms to Sir John Abbott's death and career. The Times says: "He was an influential rather than a prominent citizen." The Chronicle: "He will figure more prominently in Canadian history in the capacity of one of the country's leading lawyers." Other writers describe him as a man of mark in the Dominion, though not among the leading statesmen of the country.

An Insane Mother's Act.

New York, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Elizabeth Volk, of West Newark, N. J., attempted to drown her two little children in a cesspool behind her house on Monday night. She had thrown the elder child, a boy of 5, into the pool, and was about to throw the other, an infant of 14 months, when she was prevented by several neighbors. Mrs. Volk fought so desperately, however, that it required four men to overpower her. The face of the baby was fearfully lacerated, Mrs. Volk having torn it with her teeth. Her husband is employed in New Durham and says she has been acting strangely for some time. It was not thought, however, that she would become insane. She was committed to the county jail, where she will be examined by Dr. Converse.

Jealousy, Misery, Suicide.

New York, Nov. 2.—Policeman Edward Young, aged 30, who was attached to the fifth precinct, Brooklyn, suicided yesterday by shooting himself through the heart at his home. The cause of his act was jealousy of his wife, for which there was no ground. Yesterday his wife left him because of his quarrels with her, which were due to his jealousy. He came home, found her gone, and killed himself.

Socialist Propaganda.

Brussels, Nov. 2.—At the congress of revolutionary Socialists held here last night it was resolved to carry on an active propaganda and bring about a strike among soldiers in Belgium and elsewhere.

Burned at Sea.

Havana, Nov. 2.—The steamship City of Alexandria, belonging to the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., from Havana and Matanzas for New York has been burned off Cojimar. Sixty persons were drowned. The steamer was commanded by Capt. Hofman.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 2.—The statements of the survivors of the steamer Alexandria that 60 persons were drowned are scarcely credited, as it is known that many of the crew and passengers reached Baccuranano. It is also definitely known that the vessel was set on fire by an explosion.

The Anarchist Manifesto.

Eau Claire, Wis., Nov. 2.—A certified manuscript copy of the manifesto adopted by the secret international anarchists' congress, held in Chicago on Sept. 30th, has been received here. It declares the time has come when anarchists need no longer leave the statement of their doctrine to their enemies, whose ignorance and malice have led them to misrepresent. It declares that the government of the United States, after a fair trial, has failed to secure the people their natural rights as proclaimed in the declaration of independence. The manifesto says every principle of equality is violated. It inveighs against the vast municipal, state and national debts permanently fixed upon the people; against war and naval outfits and the hordes of public officers, and declares that every act of this government is tainted with the foulest corruption and favoritism. It fiercely attacks the police, militia and regular army, declares the courts closed against the poor, individual liberty destroyed; poverty, crime and insanity alarmingly increasing, and that the republic is impotent to protect the poor against the rich.

ABBOTT'S FUNERAL.

The Last Rites Carried Out With Impressive Solemnity.

Montreal, Nov. 2.—The late Sir John Abbott, ex-premier of the Dominion, was buried this afternoon. The casket was covered with magnificent floral offerings. There was a floral crown from Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Van Horne; a cross, Mr. and Mrs. George Hamilton; wreath, Hector Mackenzie; wreath, Lord Aberdeen; anchor and cross, from his colleagues in the cabinet, and numerous others from the Toronto, Montreal and other Conservative associations. Promptly at 2 o'clock the cortege left the house for Christ Church cathedral, where services were conducted by Rev. Canon Norton, assisted by Dean Norman of Quebec and the Rev. Edmund Wood of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The scene in the church was impressive, the pulpits, reading desks and ornaments all being draped in black. Everything was sombre owing to the unfavorable weather. The cortege did not arrive at the church until 2.45. Many people were present before the followers of the hearse arrived; among them were many ladies. Near the church the streets were lined with people. The interior of the edifice was filled.

French Papers Censured.

Madrid, Nov. 2.—The ministerial newspapers here censure the French press for attacking England in connection with the troubles in Morocco. The French papers have more than hinted that the Riffians have been incited to their attacks upon the Spaniards by England and censure the Spanish papers.

Imperial Parliament Opened.

London, Nov. 2.—The opening of parliament to-day attracted very little attention. All the customary formalities were complied with.

A Consul Recalled.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—Col. J. Hampton Hoge, the recently appointed United States consul to China, who was to have sailed hence on the Gaelic this afternoon, received an intimation by telegraph last evening that he had been removed from his office by President Cleveland on account of certain charges which had been made against him, the nature of which the dispatch failed to state. Col. Hoge, on being interviewed, expressed great surprise at his recall, and said he would go to Washington at once to investigate the cause.

At Napoleon's Birthplace.

Ajaccio, Corsica, Nov. 2.—The whole town has given itself up to feting the Russian naval officers. The fleet will remain here until to-morrow. Upon their arrival yesterday the Russians were addressed by M. Cecciaidi, member of the chamber of deputies, who declared Corsica was France's advanced sentinel in the Mediterranean, and said the island might be made impregnable for defence of the French territory in Algeria. He hoped the Russians would often visit Ajaccio. Admiral Avelan made a brief reply. He promised before spring the Russian fleet would return to Ajaccio and make a long stay. The town was prettily illuminated last night in honor of the visitors.

Union Theological Seminary.

New York, Nov. 2.—The committee of the New York Presbytery which was appointed at the recent convention to consider the relations of the Presbytery to the students of the Union Theological Seminary that have made application to be taken under its care, will hold a meeting in a few days, and its decision will be second only in importance to the case of Dr. Briggs. As the situation exists at present, the seminary is in contumacy, its managers having refused by implication to obey the decision of the general convention and the state Presbytery in the matter of teaching unorthodox doctrines. Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, who was chosen on the committee as the representative of the liberal minority of the Presbytery, has declined to serve. The other members of the committee are Dr. Charles S. Robinson, Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, Elder George E. Sterry and John J. McCook.

The Autumn Session.

London, Nov. 2.—The secretaries or "whips" of the Liberal, Conservative, Unionists and Irish parties have sent out urgent appeals to their supporters, requesting them to so arrange their private interests and affairs as to be present at the re-convened meeting of parliament to-morrow and prepared to be in their seats for some weeks. The government is to be attacked by the opposition from both front and rear, and the autumn session promises to be prolific of sensational episodes.

A Would-Be Assassin.

New York, Nov. 2.—Detectives say they have information as to the identity of the scoundrel who, during the cholera scare in September, 1892, sent Gov. Flower, then staying at the Windsor Hotel, an infernal machine, which the governor, warned in time, did not open. Supt. Byrnes refused to talk upon the matter. It is said the man who sent the machine also sent the letter of warning, having become alarmed by the enormity of his act. It is also said the evidence against the man is complete.

LA MARSEILLAISE

Enthusiastic Meeting of Southern Frenchmen

PASSES A RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

For Spain Upon Her Recent Reverses at Melilla.

Romantic Reference to Gibraltar, the Home of Cid Campeador—Congratulations in Advance for Victories to be Won—The Russians at Ajaccio—Corsica France's Sentinel.

Paris, Nov. 2.—A mass meeting was held in Marseilles last night at which M. de Lonzle, a member of the chamber of deputies, presided. The meeting adopted an address for presentation to the Spanish minister at Paris, sympathizing with the Spaniards in the reverse they have met at Melilla, and recalling the heroism of Spain in connection with the Caroline islands dispute, which amazed the world. The address adds that in this dispute the bravery of the Spanish government resulted in the defeat of German schemes to get possession of these islands. It further declares that the signers were convinced the concentrating of an English naval squadron at Gibraltar will prevent the home of the Cid from fulfilling its traditional mission to Africa, and hails beforehand the glorious success which the valiant Spanish army and navy will win opposite Gibraltar.

Trans-Pacific.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—The steamer City of Peking arrived from Hong Kong via Yokohama this morning, bringing the following advices. An unusually severe and prolonged storm was experienced in Hong Kong, commencing on Sunday, the 1st ultimo., and lasting nearly three days. Much damage was caused near the harbor, and although some 20 junks were driven ashore and destroyed by the furious gale only one life was lost.

A copper mine has been discovered in the forest of Asugara, Japan.

It is reported the Japanese government has decided to adopt the gold standard.

A ferryboat conveying about 200 Chinese excursionists to a festival capsized in the river near Foo Chow recently and 20 persons were drowned.

Gov. Boies Seriously Ill.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 2.—Owing to the illness of Gov. Horace Boies, his secretary has telegraphed from the home in Waterloo that the governor must cancel all his appointments to speak in this campaign.

Spanish America.

Panama, Colombia, Nov. 2.—Serious trouble of both a political and personal character is said to be brewing in Venzuela against Crespo's ministry and policy. In view of a possible early outbreak General Hernandez has been suddenly recalled.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

New York, Nov. 2.—Three men were killed and eight injured by the explosion of a boiler in the dry-dock at the East Broadway Railway Company's building, Eighteenth street, to-day.

Murder of a Minister.

Belgrade, Nov. 2.—M. Vetimirovitch, formerly Servian minister of justice, was found dead yesterday in his bedroom with his head severed. A large sum of money and a quantity of valuables are missing. There is no clue.

A Hopefuls Letter.

The Ladon Spectator publishes a copy of a "genuine letter" from a lad at school to his mother. After complaining generally of the school, and narrating some trifling mishaps that had befallen him the young gentleman says: "I hope Matilda's cold is better. I am glad she is not at schule. I think I have got consumption. the boys at this place are not gentlemanly, but of course you did not know this when you sent me here. I will try not to get bad habits. The trowsers have worn out at the knees. I think the tailor must have cheated you, the buttons have come off, and they are loose behind. i dont think the food is good, but I should not mind it if I was stronger. The piece of meat I send you is off the beef we had on Sunday, but on other days it is more stringy. There are black beadles in the kitchen and sometimes they cook them in the dinner, which cant be holesome when you are not strong. * * * * do not mind my being so uncomfortable because i do not think i shall last long. Please send me some more money as i o 8d. if you cannot spare it i think i can borrow it of a boy who is going to leave at the half quarter, but perhaps you wd. not like to be under an obligation to his parents as they are rradea-people. I think you deal at their shop.—Yr. loving but retched son."

Artificial Indian-Rubber.

Artificial india rubber from cotton-seed oil is one of the latest industrial products, and claims to possess commercial adaptations of peculiar practical value. The manufacture involves a process not yet given out to the public by the discoverer, who states that, while experimenting with the cotton-seed oil to produce a varnish for painting he obtained a substance entirely foreign in its make-up and properties to what was sought—not a varnish, but rubber. So simple is the process, as alleged, that it is not within the protection of a patent—the only safeguard being, therefore, in the secrecy of the process, by the use of which, it is asserted, only 15 per cent. is required of the genuine rubber to produce an article which can in no way be distinguished from the ordinary crude india rubber.—The Tradesman, London.

SPAIN'S LITTLE WAR.

Progress of the Campaign Against the Moroccan Hill Tribes.

Madrid, Nov. 1.—The steamship Africa, from Melilla, arrived at Malaga today, and brought information that Gen. Ortega had succeeded in relieving the garrisons of Rostrogordo and Cabrerizas. The Moors continue to make desultory attacks upon the Spanish lines. They are busily at work constructing trenches, and have advanced to within 600 yards of the Spanish forts, in spite of the fire of the forts, which is continuously directed upon them. It is thought the Moors will make another attack upon the Spanish forces before reinforcing troops arrive there. It was noticed when the Africa sailed that detachments of Moors were arriving to reinforce the already immense hordes of native troops surrounding the Spaniards. The soldiers at Fort Camalos are in the worst position, being most exposed to the Arab attack.

It is no longer denied that the Arabs and Moors around Melilla are besieging the Spaniards and that the latter have all they can do to hold their own. Every day which elapses without the arrival of reinforcements increases the gravity of the situation, and will force Spain to send more and more men to the front if she desires to drive these fighting tribesmen from the hills. A later dispatch caused considerable commotion. The exact facts in connection with the dispatch are not made public, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that military officers are discussing the great difference existing between the reports of the number killed and wounded in the last battle before Melilla as given out from official sources and those just received. The latter assert that at least 100 Spaniards were killed, that more than 300 were wounded and over 100 captured, while others are reported missing. The fate of the wounded, captured and missing is said to be too horrible to contemplate, in view of the shocking manner in which a number of the wounded are already known to have been mutilated.

Royalty's Doings.

London, Nov. 1.—The Queen will leave Balmoral after luncheon on the 17th. She is a resident at Windsor until Tuesday, December 19th, and then will proceed to Osborne for about nine weeks. Nothing has been settled about the Queen's next trip to the continent, except that she will go abroad on March 19th or 20th for five or six weeks. The visit of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand has been postponed until June next, when he will come to England for three weeks or a month to be the guest of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and will be entertained by her at Windsor Castle. The Count and Countess of Paris, who are residing at Stowe, will visit the Queen at Windsor Castle and the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham before they leave England to pass the winter in Spain at Villa Manrique, their seat in Andalusia, where extensive forests afford abundance of sport. The Grand Duke George of Russia, whose sojourn in Algeria and the Riviera failed to benefit his health, now lives in the Caucasus, where the climate suits him so well that he is advised not to leave his present place of residence. He will receive a visit from his mother before Christmas, and it is possible the Czar may accompany her.

German Politics.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The victory of the Radicals in Monday's elections in Berlin was more decisive than at first supposed. Out of 5173 delegates there are 3713 Radicals, against 1813 Conservatives, 79 National Liberals and 68 dissident Radicals. The moderate Radicals, who voted against Herr Richter, were annihilated. The diet election began on Tuesday, and the usual apathy was displayed. Four out of thirty districts returned Freisinniges, and the people's party predominates by a large majority. Reports from Cologne say the Centre party was victorious in the elections to-day.

The Post announces that Emperor William will open the Reichstag in person. It also says that the Hanover scandals will be discussed at an early date, and that disciplinary punishment will be meted out to all of the compromised officers. The Prussian cabinet has approved the tobacco, wine and bourse tax bill. The bill will be introduced in the Bundesrath by Prussians alone. The South German states oppose the wine tax upon the ground that it is too high.

Bismarck's newspaper organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, says Russia was driven to the alliance with France by Germany's friendliness to England, and asserts that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Italy by which the latter is to receive favors from France in certain contingencies.

Quarrelling Clerics.

Dublin, Nov. 1.—At the annual meeting of the Diocesan synod of County Down yesterday, the dean proposed a motion thanking God for the rejection of the Home Rule bill by the House of Lords, and thanking the Unionist peers for opposing the measure. Dr. Wright moved an amendment describing the action of the Lords as narrow-minded and suicidal. An exciting scene followed, a babel of voices protesting against the amendment. Amid a storm of hisses Rev. Dr. Hunt seconded Dr. Wright's amendment, and made a speech describing the Lords as ruffians. The members of the synod became infuriated, and Grand Orangeman Kane threatened to eject Dr. Hunt. A vote was finally taken on Dr. Wright's amendment and it was rejected.

The Effect in Europe.

Vienna, Nov. 1.—The Vienna bourse was not affected by the news of the repeal of the American silver purchase act, the belief prevailing that the consequent drain of gold to America will not be serious.

Rome, Nov. 1.—The repeal of the American silver purchase act is regarded with indifference on the bourse here, and it will exercise little influence on the financial situation in Italy, unless it be through Italy's relations with the Latin union, the existence of which may be affected by the currency changes in America.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The United Press representative called on Dr. Miquel, Prussian finance minister, and asked him what he thought of the repeal of the silver purchase act. "Tell your countrymen," he replied, "that, in my opinion, from the American standpoint, the repeal of the silver purchase act was an actual necessity. No matter whether one is a bi-metallist or mono-metallist, everybody ought to see that it is perfectly impossible for the United States to have a financial balance and continue the purchase of silver in the face of a continual fall in the price of the metal."

SLAUGHTERING MATABELE.

Hundreds of Natives Killed by the Invaders' Superior Arms.

London, Nov. 1.—The troops under command of Major Forbes and Dr. Jameson, administrators of the British South Africa Company occupied Buluwayo after several fights in which the Matabeles suffered heavily. The first fighting occurred between Hope Fountain and Buluwayo, where the Matabeles had centred in force. The Matabeles were armed principally with their native weapons, assegais and knobkerries, although some of them had rifles, which proved of little service to them. The natives fought bravely and made desperate attempts to get within striking distance of the British. The latter, however, with their superior arms and gatling guns, were able, without trouble, to keep them from getting into dangerously close quarters.

During one of the fights, Major Forbes' column made an onslaught upon the Matabeles and destroyed half of a regiment numbering hundreds of the natives. The British loss in all the engagements was light. The natives were finally forced to retreat, followed by the chartered company's forces. They followed the road to Buluwayo, where everything was in the greatest confusion, rumors from the scene of the fighting having arrived with news of the Matabele defeat. No stand was made at Buluwayo, and all the people living at the kraal joined the fleeing army, the course of which was northward along the foot of the Matoppo hills. It is thought that the Matabeles will make for the Zambesi river or for the compararively uninhabited country to the westward of the Umniati river. The Imperial troops took no part in the fighting. They followed Major Forbes and Dr. Jameson to Buluwayo, arriving there after the advance columns had taken possession of the place. King Lobenguela accompanied his regiments in their flight northward.

General News.

London, Nov. 1.—Robert Peel, son of Sir Robert Peel, was adjudged a bankrupt yesterday, with liabilities placed at £57,000, and no assets. Peel attributes his failure to inability to raise further loans and ascribes his insolvency to betting and gambling.

Little Rock, Ark, Nov. 2.—Manuel Burchell, aged 90, the oldest man ever tried in the United States district court here, was convicted of selling liquor without paying the government tax. The jury returned a verdict of guilty in three minutes, but when Judge Williams called for the prisoner it was discovered that he had made his escape. He is still at large.

Those New Brunswick Judges.

Certain features of the condemnation of Mr. Ellis for contempt of court are worth noting.

1. Of the judges who passed sentence, one, Judge Palmer, had personal cause of dislike to Mr. Ellis. Mr. Ellis recently criticized Judge Palmer very severely, going so far as to hint that Judge Palmer, in his capacity of receiver for the St. John cotton mills had taken improperly certain sums of money. Judge Palmer had apparently clear and reasonable grounds for a libel suit. He did not take any action, but he sat in judgment in another case on the man who had criticised him. Was this quite right?

2. The same Judge, Palmer, avowed in the case his contempt for public opinion. Mr. Weldon, the counsel for Mr. Ellis, was bold enough to inform the court that there was a general feeling on the part of the public that justice was not being done in the matter and that the courts were acting as prosecutors, judges and executioners. Judge Palmer replied that he did not care if that was the public opinion. If public opinion was so strong on these matters of contempt of court, it could get effect in the legislature, and not until then would he observe it on the bench.

3. The prosecuting lawyer in the case had reason for personal animus against Mr. Ellis, and there seems reason to believe that he was selected as prosecutor on account of his personal animus. The prosecution of Mr. Ellis was not given to the attorney-general as it should have been, but was entrusted to a lawyer holding no official position. And that lawyer was Mr. Curley, the instigator of the Queen's county robbery, and the law partner of George F. Baird, who profited by it.

4. Mr. Ellis was ordered to pay the costs not only of the court and of his defence, but of the prosecution. In other words, for protesting against and condemning as a journalist a gross political steal, and subsequently condemning a judicial verdict which gave to Mr. Baird that which did not belong to him, Mr. Ellis was prosecuted by Mr. Baird's firm, under the guise of contempt of court, and being found guilty without trial by judges who were in part political and personal enemies, he has been sent to jail and condemned to pay, not only his own costs, but Mr. Baird's charges as well.

5. Leave to appeal to the Privy Council was refused on the ground that it should have been asked before sentence was passed. Is it not queer that a man shoud have to ask leave to appeal before he is sentenced?

The Ellis case seems to be one that would be admirably in place in Russia or Turkey.—Ottawa Journal.

An Extensive Mosque.

The total cost of the Mosque St. Sophia at Constantinople has been variously estimated. Ancient authorities give the sum as nearly equal to $1,000,000 of either gold or silver, which is not expressly stated. Gibbon inclines to the latter, and puts the total cost at the least computation as over $5,000,000. A later writer on the subject, Neale, expresses his belief that gold was intended. According to this supposition the expenses, if this can be believed possible, would have reached the enormous sum of $65,000,000. It is also stated that the dome of the tabernacle was of pure gold, and surmounted by a cross weighing 75 pounds and encrusted with precious stones. All the sacred vessels were of gold. The altar cloths were embroidered with gold and pearls, and the altar itself was composed of a mass of molten gold, into which were thrown precious jewels and every object which could raise its costliness to the highest imaginable degree.

The Penitentes.

"It is a subject for a lifetime, and I propose to devote years to it," said Artist J. H. Sharp, speaking of the picture of "The Penitentes" he is preparing to paint. Mr. Sharp had just returned, says the Cincinnati Times-Star, from a trip to New Mexico, where he visited the land of that strange religious sect, and made complete and final arrangements by which he is to witness the next crucifixion, which takes place Good Friday of 1894.

"These fanatics are being stamped out by the civil authorities and the Catholic church itself, but they still maintain their weird rites in the mountain fastnesses. But few white men have witnessed the ceremonies. Professor Adolph E. Bandelier, authot of 'The Delight Makers,' caught a photograph of the crucifixion on the sly, but as a result carries a bullet in his back. As I not only want to see it, but to live to paint it, I made the trip this summer and got acquainted with the authorities, so that I will be kindly received next year.

"The Penetentes are a sect of Mexican fanatics founded by Father Martinez, who during the forty days of Lent lie on beds of cactus and flagellate their backs with stinging aloe fibres and thorns. Every year on Good Friday they crucify one of their number. The victim is chosen by lot, and it is considered a great honor to be the victim. All the men are anxious for the honor. The victim chosen, he takes up a heavy cross and carries it to the place of torture—a place exposed to the burning sun. Formerly the entire population followed, stripped naked to the waist, the men armed with bundles of cactus, with which they beat their backs, and the women in single file carrying flints, with which they gashed and gouged the naked backs of one another till the blood ran down to the ground. The authorities have succeeded in stopping the women from joining the procession, but the men cannot be stopped.

"Arrived at the place of torture, the band chants dismally, while the victim stretches himself upon the cross and permits the priests to nail him to it, head and feet. The image of the cross is then tatooed on his forehead and the cross is dropped into a hole, where it is left standing for two hours. The victim is then taken off, and if dead is buried with great ceremony, but if living becomes a saint among them for the rest of his life. You may hardly believe it, but I saw several who had undergone this torture and recovered. Of late years the priests have been induced to stop using nails, but bind the victim's wrists and ankles to the cross with thongs of wet buckskin. This is, if possible, more horrible than the nailing, for when the buckskin begins to dry in the sun and shrink the torture is terrible. However, it has this advantage, that the victims are more apt to be taken down alive."

Superstitions About Babies.

In Ireland a belt made of a woman's hair is placed about a child to keep harm away, says Babyhood, and garlic, salt, bread and steak are put into the cradle of a new-born baby in Holland.

Roumanian mothers tie red ribbons around the ankles of their children to preserve them from harm, while Esthonian mothers attach bits of asafoetida to the necks of their offsprings.

Welsh mothers put a pair of tongs or a knife in the cradle to insure the safety of their children; the knife is also used for the same purpose in some parts of England.

Among Vosges peasant children born at new moon are supposed to have their tongues better hung than others, while those born at the last quarter are supposed to have less tongue but better reasoning powers. A daughter born during the waxing moon is always precocious.

At the birth of a child in Lower Brittany the neighboring women take it in charge, wash it, crack its joints, and rub its head with oil to solder the cranium bones. It is then wrapped in a tight bundle and its lips are annointed with brandy to make it a full Breton.

The Grecian mother before putting her child in its cradle turns three times around before the fire while singing her favorite song to ward off evil spirits.

In Scotland it is said to rock the empty cradle will insure the coming of other occupants for it.

The London mother places a book under the head of the new-born infant that it may be quick at reading, and puts money into the first bath to guarantee its wealth in the future.

The Turkish mother loads her child with amulets as soon as it is born, and a small bit of mud, steeped in hot water prepared by previous charms is stuck on its forehead.

In Spain the infant's face is swept with a pine tree bough to bring it good luck.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly, purifying and enriching the blood, improving the appetite, strengthening the nerves, and invigorating the system. It is, therefore, in the truest sense, an alterative medicine. Every invalid should give it a trial.

Bonnets and Cigars.

When lovely woman stoops to folly and sets out to buy her husband's cigars for him, says the New York Press, one of two things is reasonably sure to happen. If the unfortunate head of the household is of choleic temperament he uses language and pitches the offending weeds out of the window. This naturally gives pain to the innocent purchaser, and is extremely likely to bring about a family hurricane, with a plentiful shower of tears. If a victim of his wife's good intentions is suave and a diplomat he says nothing, but adroitly substitutes a box of cigars of his own choosing for the gift which was meant to add to the comforts of home, and generally pre-

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Handy can in any quantity. For making Soft Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and Cleansing purposes. A can equals 10 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

sents the first box to the Italian bootblack around the corner. This is undoubtedly the better method of the two, but it has the serious disadvantage of encouraging the misguided wife to repeat the experiment which apparently worked so well. This is apt to be trying to the patience of even a patient husband. Besides, it is very hard on the bootblack.

Most men, we grieve to say, are to be classed in the category of those who express themselves with fluency and force when they try to smoke cigars of their wives' selection. With these must be ranked the Williamsburg citizen whose woes were chronicled in the Press the other day. The citizen so far forgot the proprieties as to handle with unnecessary roughness, not indeed his wife, but his sister-in-law, who had aided and abetted the laudable attempt of the citizen's better half to make home attractive by purchasing cigars for her husband's use at the fascinating bargain counter rate of $1.25 per hundred. In extenuation of his offence, however, it should be said that the ladies of his house had not confined their efforts to the purchase of cigars. In order to induce him to enjoy all the luxuries of his club at home they had purchased some whiskey, guaranteed by th seller to be superfine, at $1 a gallon. The combination was too much for human nature.

Assuredly some method should be adopted to prevent occurrences so regretable. Since argument in such cases would in all human probability be utterly useless, we venture to suggest another remedy. When a man's wife inflicts on him the gift of a box of cigars let him accept them smilingly, remembering the bootblack around the corner. Then let him reciprocate by going out and buying his wife a bonnet approved solely by his own masculine judgment. The cure may seem a trifle expensive, but it will work. The woman does not exist who would not take the hint. For the bonnet chosen by a man without reference to his wife's tastes is certain to be as acceptable as the cigars which the wife buys for the husband.

Mrs. Amanda Fahley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says "Thank You" to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from Eczema and Scrofula sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Is endorsed by 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Ideal Food for Infants!

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

[Registered.]

MILK GRANULES.

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk

It is the solids of pure cow's milk of the very best quality so treated that, when dissolved in the proper amount of water, it yields a product which is practically identical in composition, re-action, taste and appearance with mother's milk. It is absolutely free from starchy matter, which is present in barley, flour and other infant foods, and contains no glucose and no cane sugar.

Put up in 50c. Tins by

The JOHNSON FLUID BEEF Co.

MONTREAL.

—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

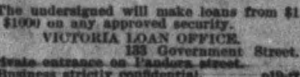
The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B.C.
(Mention this paper.)

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.



Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BR. SHIP FORMOSA.
Capt. Kain, from Liverpool.

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Barque
FORMOSA
From Liverpool.
WM. KAIN, Master.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Rithet's inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel
Victoria, Oct. 3rd, 1893. o3

Neuralgia and Lumbago Permanently Cured in a Few Minutes.

Eye Water Formula by late Sir Henry Marsh, Her Majesty's physician, better than any eye-glass; sure cure. Price, 25 cents.

Toothache (Hollow Tooth) Cure, almost instantaneous and permanent; no pain. Price, 50 cents. Apply to Prof. Tottenham, 56 Pandora street, Victoria. AGENTS: The leading druggists in Victoria, Messrs. Shotbolt, C. E. Jones, R. J. Atwood and C. H. Bowes.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed separate tenders are requested by 4 p.m. of November 3rd, by the Victoria Board of School Trustees for the filling-in, grading, draining, stone walls, wood fencing and painting at the North Ward school grounds. All tenderers must undertake to execute bonds to perform the whole or any of the different kinds of works separately tendered for by them if so required by the Board.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Plans to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

SOULE & DAY,
Architects.
o26-7t Five Sisters Block.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,
133 Government Street.
Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. o19-tf

CASH PAID

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's
CAST OFF CLOTHING
S. J. BOOTH & SON,
oct5-1m 81 Johnson Street

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Victoria

OMENICA HALL
ORIENTAL AVENUE.

"How a man may know his sins forgiven."
"How can I be sure that Jesus died for me?"

MESSRS. McCLURE & HUNTER
EVANGELISTS,

Are telling nightly at 7.45 p. m. (Saturday excepted), how the above may be known by men and women. A kind invitation extended to all to come and hear the good news. oc30-1w

Victoria Building Society.

The 35th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Society Hall, Broad street, opposite View, on Friday, the 3rd November, 1893, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing.

The public will take notice that the office of the Society has been removed to 18 Broad street, opposite Driard Hotel.

By order,
A. ST. G. FLINT,
Secretary.

N.B.—Shares can be taken up by applying to the Secretary. o30-1d

—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE WEEKLY TIMES—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street, Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbottsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
a29-tf Solicitors for the Applicants.

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No 1237, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer, on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. 1y31-Sat

Aluminum Alloy Composite
HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalising, prevents blowholes and spongyness.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, reconstore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $25 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $50 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co.,
Newport, Ky.
se20

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Hanna & Taylor
Successors to Lockhart & Co.,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

PARLORS: 42 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

Assignment for Benefit of Creditors.

Amos J. Hughitt of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre, having made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, all persons having claims against the said assignor or against the firm of Hughitt & McIntyre are hereby required to send in their claims, duly verified, to Matthew Trotter Johnston, and persons indebted to the said assignor are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned.

THOS. EARLE,
MATTHEW TROTTER JOHNSTON,
Victoria, 4th October, 1893. Assignees.
o10-tf

The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la,
Have nothing to do with the case;
'Tis the soft summer showers that spoil all the fine gowns,
Then the ladies give Rigby first place.

Probably no invention of the present century has contributed so much to the comfort and convenience of the public as the Rigby process of rendering ordinary cloth waterproof without affecting the porosity, texture, feeling or appearance of the fabric in any way.

Rubber coats are a thing of the past and umbrellas are gradually going into disuse. Men and women can now walk the streets in their Rigby coats or wraps during the heaviest rainstorm without the least discomfort, and the beauty of a Rigby is that it is just as good for fine weather as any other coat.

Nearly every one you see wears a "Rigby," but you would not know it was waterproof from its appearance.

Be sure you ask for "Rigby." Write the name down in your hat, so that you won't forget it. Every dealer handles "RIGBY."

AUCTION SALES.

Re A. J. SMITH ESTATE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

TO BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE VALUABLE

SAW MILL PLANT

Together with the Gates, Doors, Etc., Etc., now in the Mill, Situated on Erie Street, James Bay, Victoria. Further particulars and date of sale will be announced.

W. R. CLARKE,
oct14-tf. Auctioneer, Victoria, B.C.

Tackled the Wrong Man.

"Isn't this my old friend Gabriel Comstock of Franklin Furnace?" said the smiling young man, approaching the stranger and extending his hand.

"No, sir," replied the stranger. "My name is Thomas Easley, and I am from Wheelersburg."

"I beg your pardon," rejoined the other politely, "but the resemblance is so extraordinary that I thought I could not be mistaken."

"That's all right. There's no harm done," said the stranger, passing on.

A few minutes later he was accosted by another smiling young man who met him at the street corner and stopped in great apparent astonishment.

"Why, how are you, Tom? Bless me, who would ever have thought of seeing you here?"

"Guess you're mistaken, young fellow."

"Mistaken? Not much! I'd know you a mile of. You're Thomas Easley of Wheelersburg. Used to call you Tom when we were boys togeth—"

"No you didn't. My name isn't Easley and I don't know where Wheelersburg is."

"You're not Tom Easley?"

"No, sir. I never heard of Tom Easley. My name is Absolom Reinhardt, and I live in Greenup."

The smiling young man withdrew in evident perplexity.

"Must have got switched off on some other fellow," he muttered as he turned the corner. "But it's all right. Mr. Reinhardt will do just as well."

Meantime the stranger pursued his way leisurely down the street, and five minutes after he was confronted by a third young gentleman with an engaging smile.

"Hello! Why, this is my old friend, Absolom Reinhardt. How are you, Ab? How are things in Greenup?"

"I don't know you, sir. My name is not Absolom Reinhardt, and I don't know anything about Greenup. Never heard of it in my life."

"Say! who are you, anyhow?"

The stranger handed him his card. It bore the following inscription:

Rev. Ben. Thayer,
Evangelist,
and
Reformed Confidence Man.

Would Have His Bottle.

A most grotesque and almost incredible incident happened in the church of one of the coast towns of Scotland. The beadle, with somewhat untimely and inappropriate devotion to the inner man, took some whiskey to church with him, and by mistake left the bottle on the vestry table. After escorting the minister to the pulpit he retired to the vestry for the bottle, but discovered that it was missing. With unparalleled bravado, he mounted the pulpit steps again in presence of the congregation, and in an undertone asked for his bottle, which, to save a scene, the clergyman handed him. A new beadle, who is a teetotaler, has now been appointed.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

WON A LONG RACE.

The Clipper Ship Reaper Beats the Western Belle.

New York, Oct. 26.—The first question that Captain William Taylor, of the Yankee clipper Reaper, asked when he got into quarantine on Sunday night was: "Has the Western Belle arrived?" He had a personal and financial interest in the answer, for the Reaper and the Western Belle had left Astoria, Oregon, only 12 hours apart for a race of 15,000 miles around the Horn to this port, and each confident skipper had put up $1000 on the result. When Captain Taylor heard that the Western Belle had not been reported he executed a hornpipe step and a chuckle.

The Western Belle is a bark and is not as big as the Reaper by nearly 400 tons; but she has, in proportion to her displacement, a larger spread of canvas, and has a reputation as a flyer. She was the favorite among shipping men when she sailed from Astoria on the morning of June 21 for New York. The Reaper had got off 12 hours ahead of her on the night before. Both are Bath built craft of the clipper variety. They are sharp and lean, and carry stu'n'sails, just like the greyhounds that made the record trips around the Horn before the war. Captain Taylor told his story of the race yesterday at the office of Dearborn & Co.

The Reaper encountered baffling winds and calms, with an occasional squall, until she found herself, 39 days after she slipped away from Astoria, off Pitcairn Islands in the South Pacific. In one of the squalls the Reaper's jumper had parted, and her jibboom was carried away. A spare spar was made to serve as a jibboom. It took two days to complete the repairs, and, although the ship kept on her course under shortened sail, she lost nearly half a day.

As she approached Pitcairn Island, eight stalwart descendants of the mutineers of the British ship Bounty rowed out towards the Yankee clipper. Capt. Taylor didn't have much time to spare, so he did not drop anchor. But he was anxious to see and talk to the happy islanders, whom he had never seen before, so he hove to and let the eight oarsmen come alongside and board the ship.

Their whaleboat was piled high with bananas, oranges, lemons, pineapples and cocoanuts. They said they were out to offer the boat load of fruit to their Yankee visitor as a gift. Captain Taylor said he would like to give them something in exchange. They said they wanted nothing except news of the world beyond their little community. So the skipper gave them a pile of western United States newspapers about a yard high.

Of course Captain Taylor wanted to know if the natives had seen anything of the Western Belle. They said they had and that she seemed to be in a great hurry. They had spied her towering skysails early in the morning before just above the horizon and had rowed out to meet her with a boat load of fruit. Capt. McIntosh had leaned over the bark's side and shouted to the islanders: "Have you seen the ship Reaper pass by this way?"

The islanders said they hadn't, and the Western Belle, which had hove to for a moment, squared away and stood on her course, much to the disgust and amazement of the amiable islanders, who had expected to get some news out of her about the present state of things on earth.

Captain Taylor had the islanders aboard with him an hour and a half. They said they were very happy and healthy. There had been a few deaths on the island during the twelve preceding months, mostly due to old age. They smiled when the skipper offered money to them, saying that they had no use for it. They wanted no tobacco, no liquor, no clothing—nothing, except newspapers. They said nobody on the island used tobacco or liquor, and they didn't see why other folks were fond of either.

After hearing that the Western Belle was nearly a day ahead of him, Captain Taylor began thinking about that $1000 he had put up on his ship, and the glory of beating the crack bark into New York. He told the islanders that he was racing with the Western Belle, and that he would have to leave them in a hurry to catch up. Remembering the treatment they had received from the bark, the islanders joyously wished the Reaper good luck.

When the islanders were getting their fruit aboard the clipper, Captain Taylor wrote a letter to his wife in Astoria. He told her that the Western Belle had beaten him to Pitcairn Island over a day, but that he thought he would overtake her before he got into the Atlantic. The natives took the skipper's letter to a British warship anchored off the island, and it found its way to Valparaiso and finally to Astoria. Mrs. Taylor gave out the news of the arrival of the racers off Pitcairn Island, and the shipping world knew ten days ago that the Western Belle was leading.

The islanders told Captain Taylor that a Yankee schoolmaster had settled among them and married a native woman. There were also an American clergyman and his wife on the island.

Every stitch of the Reaper's canvas was drawing when the natives shouted farewell to her as she bounded to the southward. They had never seen such bulging pyramids of duck above a clipper. She carried stu'n'sails on her foretop, foreto'gallant, and foreroyal yards, increasing her ordinary spread by 600 yards.

The Reaper must have passed her rival in the night, or she may have glided by her in the day so far away that neither vessel was distinguishable from the deck of the other. Anyhow, she passed her. The only sailing craft that the Reaper was in company with on the voyage was the British iron ship Byrnhilda, from Yokohama for this port. For twelve days the Briton held her own with the wooden clipper. Then the breeze freshened and the Yankee drew ahead. The iron ship is of the new-fashioned sort, equipped with only plain sail, and the stu'n'sails of the Reaper were too much for her. After leaving the Byrnhilda astern, the Reaper spoke no other vessels.

Captain Taylor says that the philanthropic Pitcairn Islanders wanted him to notify the shipping world that they had dug a well, giving excellent fresh water, on Oeno island, 50 miles northwest of Pitcairn.

A British ship was wrecked on Oeno Island last year, and the crew suffered much because of the lack of water. They were discovered by some Pitcairn islanders who had rowed over from their home on the impression that they might find shipwrecked folks on Oeno. The British crew were taken to Pitcairn, and later a boat's crew of Pitcairn men went over to Oeno and dug the well for the benefit of crews that may be cast away there, and for ships in need of a supply of fresh water.

Captain Taylor is anxious to hear from Captain McIntosh of the Western Belle.

A Gigantic Egg.

A large specimen of the egg of the fabled roc of the "Arabian Nights," or Aepyornis, as the extinct gigantic bird of Madagascar is called, has been secured by J. Proctor of Tamatave and Prince's square, W., who has brought the curiosity to London, says the London Graphic. It was discovered by some natives about twenty miles to the southward of St. Augustine's bay, on the southwest coast of Madagascar. It was floating on the calm sea within twenty yards of the beach, and is supposed to have been washed away with the foreshore, which consists of sand hills, after a hurricane in the early part of the year. The childlike longshoreman of the antipodes, opining that the egg had a value, showed the unusual piece of flotsam about with a view to sale, and it thus came into the hands of Mr. Proctor. The egg, which is whitey-brown in color and unbroken, is a fine specimen, 33 1-2 inches by 28 inches, and an even higher value is placed upon it than upon the egg of the great auk, which lived within the memory of man. The Brobdignagian proportions of the egg are better demonstrated by comparison with the eggs of the ostrich and crocodile. An ostrich's egg is about 17x15 inches, and the contents of six such are only equal to one egg of the Aepyornis. The measurement of the egg of the crocodile are normally 9x6 1-2 inches. It would require the contents of 16 1-2 emu's eggs to equal the contents of this great egg, or 148 eggs of the homely fowl, or 20,000 of the humming bird. The last egg of the kind disposed of in London sold for $100, though cracked.

Why Not Collect Seeds.

In these days of stamp, coin, shell, mineral, plant and insect collectors, the writer has often wondered why it is that so few have turned their attention to making collections of seeds. The field, it appears to me, is one of exceptional interest; exceptional not merely because of the work of real merit that may be done therein, but because it is practically inexhaustible; because the materials are very largely of such a nature as to be cured for with a minimum of labor and require but little space; and because in many instances seeds are themselves objects of great beauty. There are few pursuits in which greater latitude may be allowed, or greater opportunity is given for display of individual energy and mental scope. The amateur, whether man or woman, boy or girl, business man or teacher, cripple or invalid, may each and all collect and find ample room for so much and so little study as he or she may choose to devote to it. One may collect only such seeds as have in themselves some point of beauty or are of curious shapes; may know them only by their local or common names, or may take up the subject in a purely scientific spirit, identifying a plant during its flowering stage, and finally collecting its seeds when mature, labelling them with both common and scientific names, date of flowering and seeding, and laying away to form a part of what in time may grow to be a collection of real value.

Fun With the Spirits.

There appears to have been any amount of fun at the residence of Mr. George Maddocks, 1 Tom street, last night. Mrs. Moss, an alleged materializing medium from the States, was there, and was entertaining the small circle that gathered in the parlor by letting them see and converse with the spirits of their departed friends.

Mr. J. R. Cline and his friend, Mr. A. White, just spoke in time to secure a reserved seat at $1 a seat. When the meeting started there were about sixteen present. The cabinet, in which there was a mysterious spirit, which Mrs. Moss and her manager, Mr. Randall, called Lillie, the controlling spirit of the medium, was the back parlor, separated from the "meetin'" house by folding doors. The converts gazed and peeped through the cracks to get a glimpse of the supernatural wonders inside. The lights were extinguished, and in the small circle there were but two who were not converts.

When Mrs. Moss emerged from the cabinet, representing different spirits, those in the gathering were struck with awe. First she would represent spirits of babies who had died years ago, but had grown considerably since death, and later those of old, gray-haired men who had come back to see their friends.

It was when she was representing one of the latter that the fun commenced. The spirit of an old man stood in the centre of the floor, robed in white, with gray whiskers. It invited the converts to come and shake hands. In turn it grasped hands and spoke, and the converts took it all in. But when J. R. Cline went to shake hands, the spirit kicked over the traces. But Cline got hold of one hand and shouted, "Oh, this is flesh and blood," and then a cry was set up. Mrs. Moss tried to pull herself away, but Mr. Cline was there to stay. She pulled and shouted that he was killing the medium, but that didn't go.

The whole crowd jumped up, and vowed vengeance on the base intruder. Manager Randall swore he would have his life for hurting the medium. The excitement ran high. Fists flew in all directions. Cries filled the room. Women shouted and men trembled. The medium retreated to the cabinet to brush her hair, and Cline and his friend departed with the vowed vengeance of the medium and the converts resting upon them.—Hamilton Herald.

The Parsees.

The history of the modern Parsees is, in effect, the history of Zoroastrianism since the seventh century; but they have an ancient history as well, partly legendary, partly authentic; stretching back to many thousand years before Christ, when in that vast empire, known to chroniclers early Persian Gaiomards fought demons and giants, or, in later years, conquered territories and cultivated the arts of peace.

Herodotus says that effeminate climes produce effeminate inhabitants, and that the same soil cannot produce fruits and men valiant in war. Perhaps to some such reason may be ascribed the fact that Persia could not keep what it had conquered; but it did at any rate outrage historical tradition by rising and falling three successive times. Long before the last of these eras, which one may call the Arab irruption, Zoroaster had arisen to supplement the early Persian code of morality. The exact date at which he flourished is indeed hard to fix—writers vary from 2200 B. C. to 1300 B. C.—but all that is necessary for our purpose is to note that by the time the Arabs overthrew Persia there had long been established a faithful and devoted body of Zoroastrians, ready to renounce all for the religion of their prophet. And so it came to pass that in the seventh century a little band of exiles from Pars (in Persia) carried their principles and their sacred fire remote from Mohammedan persecutors and the homes of their ancestors, first to Khorassan and then to the Indian province of Guzerat. At the latter place they established themselves, after negotiating with the Hindu monarch, and one is glad to feel that, notwithstanding the diluted form of Zoroastrianism with which they presented that potentate, they have preserved almost intact that for which they left home and happiness in the reign of the unfortunate Yazdezard.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the **Stomach, Liver, or Bowels** may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, **the best remedy for** which is **Ayer's Pills.** Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most **popular, safe, and useful** aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it.

"Thirty-five years ago this . ring, I was run down by hard work and a s cession of colds, which made me so feebl that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 69 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 4 boxes every year, which make 216 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph

Why the Polar Sea is Green.

Persons who often "go down to the sea in ships" generally understand that the being of a bluish color, that line, we are told, depending on the varying intensity of light and the refraction of the scene. Although it is an admitted fact that the usual phenomena of color presented in ocean waters is blue, there are some singular exceptions to the rule; the Arctic ocean, for instance, being of an intense green. This peculiar appearance of the great polar sea is caused by the immense number of minute animalcuae which inhabit it. Chief among these microscopic creatures is the medusae, a pea green, four footed mite, scarcely visible to the naked eye. Specimens of water examined by the microscopist of the Jeannette expedition, taken in the vicinity of Herald island, were found to contain an average of 64 of these medusae to the square inch, besides an immense number of other creatures, all of a uniform pea green color. That the presence of the medusae alone would be sufficient to give the whole voume of that portion of the ocean a greenish cast may be surmised after we have made a simple calculation: 64 to the cubic inch, 110,592 to the cubic foot, 23,887,872 to the cubic fathom and 23,888,000,000,000 to the cubic mile of water. From soundings made in the immediate neighborhood of where these countless millions of green mites were found it was learned that the sea averaged over a mile in depth. If the ratio of these creatures to the square of water volume holds good throughout the whole area of the polar sea, what a stupendous idea does it convey of the immensity of creation! If the number of these forms of animal life in the space of a cubic mile is so great, what must be the number required for discoloring a volume of water equal to 50,000 cubic miles?

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents. tu&w

All Sorts

and conditions of men smoke the famous Cigars **EL PADRE** and **LA CADENA.**

S. Davis & Sons.

NO. 207.

A BY-LAW

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the City Engineer to make out, or cause to be made out, and report to the Council a general specification for the construction of house or building connections with the branch, main or common sewers, and for the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith, of all buildings to be hereafter erected in the City of Victoria.

Sec. 2 When such report or any amendment thereof has been adopted by the Council, the said specification, in its original or amended form, shall become the standard city specification for the works referred to in section one of this by-law.

Sec. 3. The owner of any building or premises used as a dwelling-house, hotel, restaurant, saloon, shop, store, office, factory, wash-house, or otherwise, shall, provided such building or any portion thereof be within one hundred and fifty feet of a branch, main or common sewer, cause all water-closets, sinks, wash-tubs, baths, etc., in the said building and down pipes from the roof of such building, to be properly connected with such sewers in accordance with the provisions of this by-law; and shall cause all existing plumbing in connection therewith to be placed in good sanitary condition, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

Sec. 4. Whenever it shall be deemed desirable to have a connection made between any building or premises and a branch, main or common sewer, the City Engineer shall send, to the owner of such building or premises a written notice to have such connection made, accompanied by a copy of the standard specification aforesaid. And if, after the expiration of 30 days from the date of such notice, or such extended time as may be granted as hereinafter mentioned, the connection is not made in accordance with such specifications the City Engineer may have the work done at the expense of the owner of said building or premises, and such expense may be recovered by the Corporation in any Court of competent jurisdiction from such owner, or by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such owner; provided, however, that the City Engineer may grant for cause such extension of time to make the connection as he may deem advisable, not however exceeding thirty days, and after the expiration of such extended, time may have the work done as aforesaid, at the expense of the owner, which expense may be recovered as foresaid.

Sec. 5. All privy vaults, dry-earth closets, and cess-pools in use for buildings coming under clauses 2 and 4 of this by-law, shall be cleaned out and filled up with clean dry earth or gravel, and water-closets substituted therefor where necessary.

Sec. 6. The sewerage and plumbing connected therewith of all buildings, both public and private, hereafter erected in the City of Victoria, shall be executed in accordance with the specification aforesaid, and with plans approved of by the City Engineer.

Sec. 7. Suitable drawings and detailed description of the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith of any proposed building or premises required to be connected with the sewer shall in every case be submitted for approval to the City Engineer by the architect of such buildings or premises, or by the person at whose expense such building is to be connected, and if approved, said drawings or copies thereof made at the expense of the parties connecting the building shall be filed in the office of the City Engineer; all such plans to be legibly drawn in ink on heavy white paper or on tracing cloth to a scale of eight feet to the inch.

Sec. 8. The architect or person erecting any building, or constructing any sewerage or plumbing work, shall send due notice to the City Engineer when the construction of the said building is sufficiently far advanced for inspection of the sewerage and plumbing aforesaid, and no part of any such sewerage and plumbing shall be covered up or concealed in any way until after it has been examined and approved in writing by the City Engineer.

Sec. 9. Whenever called upon so to do by the City Engineer, the owner of any building erected in the City of Victoria prior to the passage of this by-law shall forward to the City Engineer, to be placed on file, drawings and description of the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith of said building.

Sec. 10. No person other than a licensed plumber, or pipe-layer authorized by the City Engineer, as the case may require, shall be employed or permitted to make any connection with a branch, main, or common sewer, or with any sewer leading thereto, or to do any plumbing connected with the sewerage of any building.

Sec. 11. No extension of any sewerage work previously accepted, or alteration to, or new connections with, such work, shall be made, except under the authority of the City Engineer, as provided for in this by-law.

Sec. 12. In tenement houses, containing more than one family, there shall be one water-closet for each family, and a separate cistern for each closet; in other houses, however, a group of closets, but not water-closets, on different floors, may be supplied from one tank.

Sec. 13. Except as provided in section 4 of this by-law, no person shall construct, reconstruct, alter, or extend any portion of the sewerage or plumbing work connected therewith of any building or premises, or make connection of such with any branch, main, or common sewer, unless he shall have previously made application for and obtained a permit therefor; such application is to be made upon the printed form supplied at the office of the City Engineer, and shall be accompanied by drawings and a detailed description of the proposed work as provided in section 7 of this by-law.

Sec. 14. A permit shall be granted or refused within seven days of the time of filing the application, and the permit of the City Engineer (if granted) shall be valid for three months from the date of issue, but no street shall be used for the making of the connection with any branch, main or common sewer for a greater length of time than the time mentioned in the permit.

Sec. 15. If the City Engineer shall find that the said plans and detailed description do not conform with the requirements of the specification adopted from time to time by the Council in respect to the sewerage and plumbing connected therewith, of buildings and premises in the City of Victoria, he shall not issue any permit for such sewerage or plumbing, and it shall be unlawful to proceed therewith.

Sec. 16. After a plan and detailed description have once been approved of by the City Engineer, no alteration or deviation from the same will be allowed, except on the written permission of the said Engineer.

Sec. 17. All existing sewers conveying sewage from any premises into any surface drain, box drain, cesspool, or other receptacle, for discharging sewage into the harbour or upon the shore of the Straits of Juan, other than at the outlet for the sewage at Clover Point, shall so soon as he sewer is constructed in a street adjoining such premises, be disused, taken up, removed, altered, improved, or reconstructed, as the City Engineer may deem advisable, and the said premises shall be connected with the general sewerage system of the city.

Sec. 18. No exhaust from steam engines, or blow-off from steam-boilers, shall be connected with either public or private sewers.

Sec. 19. No person shall use any sewer in an improper manner, by placing or allowing any substance other than ordiary sewage to enter the sewer through opening, trap or fitting connected therewith.

Sec. 20. The expense of keeping in repair branch sewers to buildings and premises shall be borne by the proprietor of the building or premises using any such branch sewers. If any such branch sewers, or the traps connected therewith, shall at any time become choked by reason of the admission or placing therein substances other than ordinary sewage matter, the owner or occupier of the premises drained by such sewer shall defray the cost of cleaning the sewer.

When two or more premises are drained by any branch sewer, the City Engineer shall determine by whom and in what proportion the cost of repairs or of removing any obstruction, shall be paid.

Sec. 21. Any sewer, soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe, water-closet, urinal, sink or other fitting, laid, used or constructed otherwise than in accordance with this by-law, or the specification approved by the Council, or which shall, in the opinion of the City Engineer, be or become bad or defective in quality, shall upon notice in writing from the City Engineer, be removed or repaired in the manner determined and within the time fixed by the City Engineer; and the City Engineer may, should he think fit after due notice, remove or repair the said defective sewer or fitting, and charge the owner or occupier of the premises with the cost incurred, which may be recovered by the Corporation in the manner provided in section 4.

Sec. 22. No arrangements shall be made for supplying water-closets except by self-closing cocks, and no arrangements shall be made for cleaning water-closets or privy vaults by waste pipe from wash basins or sinks, or by any other means of evasion; but they shall be fitted up with the fixtures and appurtenances belonging to them respectively.

Sec. 23. All openings for ventilation made in accordance with the specification adopted by the Council shall at all times be kept open and perfectly free from obstruction. Every occupier shall see that all openings to drains upon his premises, whether for ventilation or otherwise, and all traps and other fittings, are at all times in good order, clean and free from obstruction.

Sec. 24. The City Engineer, or other person acting under his authority, may, upon giving due notice, enter, at all reasonable hours, into any house or premises connected with the sewers in order to examine whether the sewers and fittings in such house or premises are in proper order. Any person refusing such admission, or in any way hindering such officer in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 25. No person shall remove the cover of any manhole, ventilator or flush-tank, unless duly authorized by the City Engineer, or shall deposit rubbish or garbage of any description in any sewer, man-hole, gully-trap, ventilator or flush-tank.

Sec. 26. Whenever the words "City Engineer" occur in this by-law or in the said specification, they shall be taken to mean the person holding the office of City Engineer for the time being, or such other person as may be duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Sec. 27. Any person violating any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 28. This by-law may be known as the "Sewer Connection Regulating By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 16th day of October, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council, this 23rd day of October, 1893.

(L.S.)

ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 23rd day of October, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

How are Your Teeth?

Bad Teeth mean bad health. To enjoy life one's Teeth must be kept in a healthy condition. If food cannot be properly masticated what follows? Stomach troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia, incessant misery. Teeth properly treated by a skilled Dentist should last a life-time, and this treatment should be secured without a day's delay. Therefore

SEE DR. FINDLEY,

PRICES in these hard times are a most important consideration. DR. FINDLEY proposes to do FIRST-CLASS DENTAL WORK AT REASONABLE RATES. No charge for consultation and advice. Call and get an estimate of cost of your work FREE. No excuse now for neglecting those decaying molars. It doesn't take a fortune now to get your teeth fixed. Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.

Office, 80 1-2 Government St., upstairs.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

H. R. FINDLEY, D.D.S.,
oct3-1m Philadelphia Class. '88 and '89

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1893, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Cowan and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on this 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE,
M. T. JOHNSTON,
Oct6-tf Assignees.

AT LAST WE HAVE IT.—Keen, bright and healthy men and women wanted everywhere to take orders for "SIGHTS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR PHOTOGRAPHED." Only book of copyrighted photographs of buildings, scenes and exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition; Authorized by the Exposition Management; Official certificate accompanies each volume. Bonanza for workers; drop everything and handle it; you will make money fast; Books ready; credit given; low commissions; illustrated circulars, terms, FREE. Address Globe Bible Pub. Co., 358 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., or Phila., Pa. o26-dod-20t

VETERINARY.

D. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Ass'n., 1892. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

FRANK BOURNE (25 years experience). The leading Piano Tuner and Repairer. Send post card or call at 134 Fort St. (six years resident.) Terms moderate. oc7

MADAM LAIsD, Teacher of Vocal Music in all its branches. For terms apply at studio, 161 Vancouver St., corner of Pandora.

E. G. WICKENS, Professor of Music, from the Royal Academy and Guild Hall Schools of Music, London, Eng., is prepared to receive Pupils for Violin, Viola, Cello, Piano and Cornet, &c.; also Harmony and Counterpoint. Terms moderate. Address, 71 View St., near Catholic Ch. sept22-3m.

VICTORIA CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC 23 Yates Street, opposite High School. MISS M. B. SHARP, Principal. A full and efficient staff of teachers in every department. Sight singing classes and lectures free to pupils. Applications must be made to principal.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P.O Box 422.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

J. DOHERTY, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Bell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy8 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular conventions held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, oc19 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 4, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PEEBODY, oct28 K. of R. &S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE, Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Jobbing promptly attended to at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street. Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c New Main Springs, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street.

Just arrived from Holland A Fine Lot of—— BULBS. Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Snow Drops, Narcissus, And Many Other Bulbs. Funeral Designs and Cut Flowers on reasonable terms. WM. DODDS, FLORIST, oct3-1m 97 Fort Stre

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE. Now For a Good Laugh! FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd. First appearance in Victoria of the Original and only Fowler and Warrington's COMEDIANS. In their revised and reconstructed version of the play that has made all America laugh, SKIPPED BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON. —INTRODUCING— Budd Ross, Ed. O'Connor, Lida Wells, Eddie Shayne, Little Goldie, Mae Worden, And a Brilliant Supporting Company, in New Features, New Specialties, New Dances and all New Music. The Loudest Laugh of the Season. Prices as usual.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

PRACTICAL NAVIGATION TAUGHT by Captain J. Nickells. Terms, etc., on application at E. & N. R.R. boat-house. Nov. 1-1m.

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-28-o11

FOR SALE—20 acres on Cordova Bay; a good 5-roomed cottage; 8 miles from city; price, $2,500. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. o28-tf

FOR SALE—100 acres 6 miles from Duncan's Station, 40 acres good bottom land; log house, chicken house, some cleaning and ditching; cheap at $600. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. o28-tf

WANTED—Canvasser in good paying business. Address T. R., Times office. o27-6t

FOR SALE—Lot No. 1218 in the city of Victoria, B. C., with house thereon numbered 34 Collinson street. Apply to Beiyea & Gregory, or J. C. Prevost. o27-1m

FOR SALE—Two lots in Victoria West. Enquire at Half Way House. o14-1m

PIANO TUNING—Room 28, N.E. corner of Five Sisters Block, Fort street. o10-tf

TO LET—From 21st October instant, the "Albion House," 61 Government Street. For terms and particulars apply to 52 Langley Street, Victoria. Oct2-tf

LOST—A bunch of keys. Finder will please return to Times office. s27-tf

TO LET—Two good bedrooms for gentlemen, and housekeeping accomodation for a married couple at Miss McCandlish's 63 Superior street. s27-tf

TO RENT—The American hotel and bar, 16 rooms and a fine large concert hall. The bar and fixtures all complete. Apply T. J. Barnes, Barnes House. s11-tf

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Why Worry? Your temper with ill-fitting spectacles or eyeglasses, or your eyes with glasses wholly unsuitable? If in need of glasses consult us. Never mind the price, we can suit you within your means. F. W. NOLTE & CO., THE ONLY OPTICIANS, 37 Fort Street.

Maternity Home (LATE SAMARITAN) Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

His Wit Was Ready.

An anecdote is told in connection with the famous race horse Blinkhoodle, which proves the value of a ready wit. A quarter of a century or so ago the horse in question was favorite for the Goodwood cup and Mr. Henry Chaplin had backed him for a lot of money.

The day before the race he received a message from George Bloss, his trainer, that the horse had pulled up a little sore after his morning gallop. It might be nothing at all, but he thought it well to inform him. Mr. Chaplin at once went to his friend, Lord Royston, and asked him to hedge some of his money, which Lord Royston did, and on the day of the race it was found that the mishap to Blinkhoodle was greater than was imagined—so much so that Mr. Chaplin put himself in the hands of the stewards and Admiral Rous, asking them to decide whether the horse was to run or not. Their decision was that there would be the risk of breaking him down if he did run, which Mr. Chaplin was not obliged to incur. Accordingly the horse was scratched.

This gave dissatisfaction to some people, who even imagined that Lord Royston had got hold of it that the horse was amiss and had laid against him for himself. At the next election at Cambridge, when his lordship was a candidate, he was interrupted in his speech by a man in the audience, who called out:

"How about Blinkhoodle?"—no doubt thinking that it was a home thrust that would disconcert the speaker. But the latter was more than equal to the occasion, as he quickly replied: "Blinkhoodle was a horse, sir; but you are an ass."

This evoked peals of laughter; indeed many of Lord Royston's friends were wont to assert for years afterward that this smart rejoinder won him the election.

THE DAILY TIMES

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The Daily Times.

LET THE PREMIER SPEAK OUT.

When the worthy Colonist gets excited its antics are apt to be rather amusing. Witness this paragraph from an effusion in this morning's issue:

"Now I would like to know if $25,000 is going to be expended for this purpose every year how that sum distributed over the whole province is going to shorten the funds available for building roads and making permanent improvements." Not content with leaving out this sentence, the Times informs its readers that the sentence just quoted, and which it also reproduces, is "from another speech of the premier," whereas it is taken verbatim from the same World's report of the Westminster speech from which the Times is quoting.

Perhaps some kindly-disposed person will explain to us how it is possible to "leave out" and "reproduce" a sentence at one and the same time, for that is what the Colonist accuses us of doing in the words quoted above. Sir Boyle Roche in his palmiest days never perpetrated a richer bull than that. We are sorry to say that the rest of the Colonist's article is quite as wild and incoherent as that very remarkable passage we have quoted—which was natural, seeing that the organ was attempting to reconcile its master's irreconcilable statements. We should think the Colonist would hardly hope to confuse and deceive its readers by indulging in so absurd a harangue. To put the whole matter as simply and clearly as possible, let us reproduce together the premier's three statements in regard to the parliament buildings, the first being made at Revelstoke and the other two at New Westminster:

"The cost is likely to be a good deal less than $600,000. . . . There was a careful calculation made that a yearly sum of $25,384 would be sufficient to pay interest and provide a sinking fund for 50 years. The sum mentioned would be considered as part of the amount due for expenditure in Victoria district. If no other part of the country suffered, what harm can be done by dealing with the matter in this way?"

"Say the yearly expenditure is from $300,000 to $500,000 upon roads, streets, bridges and public improvements, I say what figures does the sum of $20,000 cut in respect of this expenditure? Victoria and district, in common with the rest of the country, are entitled to their share in the distribution of public moneys, and in apportioning that this expenditure will of course be taken into consideration."

"Now I would like to know, if $25,000 is going to be expended for this purpose every year, how that sum, distributed over the whole province, is going to shorten the funds available for public roads and making permanent improvements?"

Any reader can see for himself that the first two very closely resemble each other, only Mr. Davie seems to have put more force into his Revelstoke statement, perhaps because he was farther away from Victoria at the time. But the third has an entirely different meaning. Therefore it is now in order for the premier to say which of the two irreconcilable courses he means to take. The Colonist has tried to define his position for him and plainly failed, so he had better try it himself.

"Hon. Mr. Foster was right in theory when he told the farmers of Manitoba that they should not go in for exclusive wheat growing and should vary their farming more; but, considering that most farms in Manitoba are mortgaged, it was a plucky thing to say, more especially when defending a policy which they thought was crushing the life out of them. The face of the matter is, Manitoba has not got the timber for farm buildings, the means of keeping animals in winter, shelter from blizzards, a market for small products and a copious supply of well watered land. Without money the Manitoba farmer can with difficulty change his course, and until the markets of the world raise the price of wheat Manitoba will suffer as do the Dakotas and other wheat-growing states. The idea that because Manitoba is in Canada it is a paradise compared with the Dakotas is an opinion only conceived in the mind of the zealous patriot, and when the hon. gentleman told them how well they were off compared with other countries there is little wonder that with one voice they raised a cry of dissent. Force of circumstances and not the government is the cause of the distress, which is as great on one side of the line as on the other; but it is difficult to reason with an unfortunate people, more especially when they look upon the government as the panacea of all ills. The hon. ministers evidently thought Manitoba was the land of golden grain and wealth. Their tour will have revealed some things they did not know before."

This quotation is not from the utterances of any Grit "traitor," but from the columns of the Conservative Edmonton Times, a paper established for the express purpose of advancing the government's interests in the Edmonton district. We wonder how Mr. Foster likes to have his rose-colored pictures thus destroyed by his own friends.

It is quite impossible to withhold admiration from the lofty self-sufficiency of the Montreal Gazette. Ordinary people would suppose that when the sealers say they will be hampered by the Paris regulations they mean just what they say and know what they are talking about. They have no interest in misrepresenting their own case. But the Gazette is quite superior to the acceptance of the sealers' views of their own situation, for in a recent issue it says:

"The British Columbia sealing fleet brought home this season 69,741 skins, some 19,000 more than in 1892. This year the vessels composing it were forbidden to go into Behring Sea in pursuit of their business, and they were driven largely to the Asiatic side of the ocean. Next year, as a result of the Paris award, Behring Sea will be open to them, except within a zone of 60 miles round the Pribyloff islands, the protection to the herd afforded by which will be, to an extent at least, to their advantage. It will be well to wait till next spring before accepting as genuine that offer of the Victoria sealing owners to sell their outfit to the government."

The Gazette's attempt to convince the sealers that they do not know their own position bears a very strong family resemblance to the efforts of the Tory ministers and newspapers to make the Canadian farmer believe he is getting rich through N. P. taxation.

Before the last British elections Mr. Gladstone and the other Liberal leaders pledged themselves to secure home rule for Ireland and at the same time to effect certain reforms desired by other parts of the kingdom. The lords have prevented Mr. Gladstone from immediately fulfilling his promise to Ireland, and now the Unionists want him to voluntarily repudiate the rest of his pledges. That seems very much like asking a man to commit suicide to get him out of your way. The Unionists ought to know better than to suppose that the Grand Old Man would take his own political life just to let them back into power. Then they say that he will be beaten anyway. Well, if defeat is so surely in store for him, there can be no harm in letting him try. If he appeals to the country on all issues at once and is defeated, his defeat will be decisive and irreparable; if he were to make an unsuccessful appeal on the home rule issue alone there would simply be a repetition of the last seven years' experience. It seems as though the easiest way to reach a final settlement is the way Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals are heading.

We are much pleased to see that our worthy neighbor has conclusively shown that Great Britain is not in a bad way financially, its latest piece of evidence being the success of New South Wales and Victoria in raising a loan on the London market. Minister Foster on Tuesday night endeavored to make a point for the N. P. by stating that Canada has not shared in the present depression in the United States to the same extent as in former depressions. From the Colonist's evidence it is apparent that Britain is in the same happy position, but the N. P. can hardly be credited with the result in her case. Is it not plain that Mr. Foster was using an argument which he knew to be fallacious? Then there is another point to consider. The United States enjoys a high degree of protection, while Great Britain keeps to free trade; the one is depressed and the other is not; therefore free trade is the best policy. What is wrong with that conclusion?

Bow Park, the famous farm near Brantford once owned by the Hon. Geo. Brown, was offered for sale at auction the other day. It contains 961 acres of fine land, in a very advantageous situation, yet no offer above the reserve bid of $35,000 was received for it. The thoroughbred shorthorn cattle on the farm were then sold, the 41 animals bringing a total of $4,165. Farming in Ontario must be in a flourishing condition when Bow Park farm would not bring $37 an acre and its pedigreed shorthorns went for about $100 a head.

The Chilliwack Progress thinks with the Times on the subject of politics at agricultural fairs, for it says: "As a matter of fact the exhibition should never be converted to political uses. Such a thing is not calculated to help either the one or the other. Either is of sufficient importance to go it singly, and exhibitors do not come there to get a dose of party hash." The Progress has been quoted as an admirer of the government, and we therefore hope that Mr. Davie will give heed to its candid opinion.

The Regina Leader observes that "whist is more wholesome than poker by a long way." Not being in a position to judge for ourselves, we are content to accept the opinion of so competent an authority.

Judging from the report of the "ruction" in the Synod of Down, the Church of Ireland clergymen in Ulster are not quite an unit in opposition to home rule.

Whence the Pacer's Gait?

Many columns have been written respecting the origin of the pacer without any elucidation of the problem. When and whence he came remains an inscrutable mystery. Tradition leads somewhat to the conclusion that he came from France, but traditions are not facts. The Narragansett pacers were known in Rhode Island, but the most energetic research, made by the Kentucky stock farm has failed to show any trace of the period of their importation. One thing is certain, they were there in 1677, and this explodes the theory that Governor Robinson introduced them. That functionary was not born in 1693. Concerning the Narragansett pacers, Captain John Hall, of pine-tree shilling fame, one of the original purchasers of the Petaquanscut tract, or Narragansett, from the Indians, wrote in 1677:

"I have often thought if we, the partners of Point Judith Neck, did fence with a good stone wall at the north end thereof, that no kind of horses might get thereon, and also what other parts thereof westerly were needful, and procure a very good breed of large and fair mares and horses, and that no mongrel breed might come among them, we might have a very choice breed for coach horses, some for the saddle and some for draught; and in a few years might draw off considerable numbers and ship them for Barbadoes, Nevis or such parts of the Indies where they would vend."

The Narragansett is the deal saddle horse, and he has maintained his preeminence for more than two centuries. Alice Morse Earle, in a very entertaining article on "Travel in New England in olden times," speaks thus of the Narragansett pacer:

"Whatever the means may have been, and whoever employed the means that ended to the establishment of a distinct breed of horses, the result was soon evident. By the early years of the eighteenth century the Narragansett pacers were known throughout the colonies as a desirable breed of saddle horses. It is said that the progenitor, or most important sire of this race, was imported from Andalusia by Governor Robinson. Another tradition is that this horse, while swimming off the coast of Spain, was picked up by a Narragansett sloop and brought to America. In the year 1711 Rip Van Dam, a prominent citizen of New York, and at a later date the governor of the state, wrote to Jonathan Dickerson, an early mayor of Philadelphia, a very amusing account of the ownership of a Narragansett pacer. The horse was shipped from Rhode Island in a sloop, from which he managed to jump overboard, swim ashore and return home. He was, however, again placed aboard ship and arrived in New York after a 14 days' passage, naturally reduced in flesh and spirits. From New York he was sent to Philadelphia by post,—that is, ridden by the post rider. The horse cost £32 and his freight cost 50 shillings. He was said to be 'no beauty, though so high-priced, save in his legs.'"

While quite interesting, the above is simply fiction and leaves the origin of the pacer and his importation into Rhode Island as far off as ever. Continuing, the same writer says:

"The Rev. Mr. Thatcher, of Barnstable wrote in 1690 of teaching his mare to amble by cross-spanning and again by trammelling. Logs of wood were placed across a road at certain intervals to induce a pacing gait. As late as the year 1770 men in Ipswich followed the profession of pace trainer; but I doubt whether any other breed could ever acquire the peculiar gait of the Narragansetts, of which Isaac Hazard thus wrote:

"My father described the motion of this horse as different from others in that its backbone moved through the air in a straight line, without inclining the rider from side to side, as does a rocker or pacer of the present day.'"

It is possible that the pacer was brought from France, and it is possible also, as Mr. Wallace says, that he was taken from Rhode Island. From this colony many pacers were sent to the West Indies, where they found a ready market. One farmer sent annually 100 pacers to Cuba, and agents were sent to Narragansett from Cuba with orders to buy pacers, especially full-blooded mares, at any price.

Fin-de-Siecle Railroading.

Detroit Tribune: Railroad conductor—"Have the surgeons arrived?"

Brakeman—"Yes, sir."

"Is the hospital tent loaded?"

"Yes, sir."

"Plenty of chloroform, bandages, lint and arnica in the baggage car?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you telegraphed to the doctors along the line?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is the wrecking train ready to follow right after us?"

"Yes, sir."

"Got a full stock of pine coffins?"

"Yes, sir."

"All aboard!"

Not the Usual Anesthetic.

The drummer had told a commercial story, says the Detroit Free Press, and the dentist, who had been extracting much pleasure therefrom, followed with a professional yarn.

"At one time in my early practice in a country town," he said, "there came to me a very nervous woman to have a tooth extracted. She carried on so that I could scarcely get her into the chair, and as soon as I put the forceps near her mouth she screamed and bounced around so I couldn't do anything with her. After two or three visits, each worse than the other, I suggested that I take her to the nearest large town, where a dentist administered gas. Well, the tooth hurt her so that at last she consented and I took her there—about twenty-five miles—by rail. I went armed with a pair of forceps, as a matter of habit, and when we got to the place and she saw the gas bag and the other appliances she had them worse than before and I had to give it up and take her back home. I was thoroughly provoked and felt like taking a club to her, but she had money and was paying for her foolishness, so I tried to restrain my feelings. About ten miles out of town, as the train was plunging along at the rate of 20 miles an hour and she was holding her jaw and I was holding mine in the seat beside her, we struck a broken rail and the last thing I knew we were rolling down an embankment and being piled up at the bottom in a very promiscuous fashion. I don't know how it came about, but I wasn't hurt much, and when my senses were fully restored I dragged my patient out through a window and laid her on a bank near by. She was pretty badly bruised and had been knocked senseless, and as I was endeavoring to restore her a brilliant thought occurred to me. The next moment I had out my forceps and the next I had out the confounded tooth. Two hours later one of the physicians who had been summoned had restored her to consciousness, and, as she opened her eyes and saw me standing beside her she clapped her hand to her jaw and exclaimed:

"'Oh, doctor, I knew it would be terrible, but I didn't think it would be so bad as that. However, though, it is out at last.'

"Then she went to sleep, and it was a week before she knew the real facts in the case."

"Did she pay you anything extra?" queried the drummer, doubtfully.

"No," smiled the dentist, "but the railroad company did—$5,000—and I got half."

THE MARKETS

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

The markets were quiet all week although trade has been up to the standard. Imported eggs are quoted 5 cents a dozen higher than last week and cauliflower is marked up. The latter is very scarce just now. Receipts of island produce are fair, but of course it is the old story. The bulk of the supply comes from the outside. Of course British Columbia garden truck and fruit are later than that raised in California and the latter gets the advantage on time, but there is nevertheless room for the home producer. There are "farmers" on Vancouver Island who eat California butter, drink condensed milk and eat Chicago hams and bacon.

Retail prices are below:

Salem	5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@40 00
Oats, per ton	32 50@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	32 00@35 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	5
New potatoes, per bag	1 25
Honolulu sweet potatoes	3c per lb
Cabbage	2@3 1-2
Cauliflowers, per doz	1 25
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	3
Eggs, Island, per doz	50
Imported eggs	30
Australian sugar, per lb	6 1-2
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60@75
" Creamery, per 3 lbs	1 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	20@25
Hams, American, per lb	20@22
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	20@25
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@20
Meats—Beef, per lb	7@10
Sides, per lb	8@9
Mutton, per lb	10@12
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@15
Chickens, per pair	1 00@1 00
Turkeys, per lb	25
Geese, per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Smoked halibut	12 1-2
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	10@12
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked)	50
Eastern oysters, fresh, per quart	75
Fruits—Apples, per lb	2@5
Oranges (navel), per doz	30@50
" (Riverside), per doz	25@30
" (Australian)	25@30
Lemons, California, per doz	25@40
" (Australian)	25@30
Bananas, per doz	20@30
Tomatoes, per lb	2@4
Peaches, per lb	8
Pears, per lb	6@8
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Plums, Island, per lb	2@4
Water melons	40@75
Green corn, per doz	15
Grapes	10@12 1-2
Musk melons	25

The Old-Fashioned Girls Wanted.

There is something that is getting to be awfully scarce in this world. Shall I tell you what it is? It is girls. That is what is missing out of the sentient, breathing, living world just now. We have lots of young ladies, and lots of society misses, but the sweet, old-fashioned girls of ever so long ago are vanished with the poke bonnets and the cinnamon cookies.

Let me enumerate a few of the kind of girls that are wanted. In the first place we want home girls—girls who are mother's right hand; girls who can cuddle the little ones next best to mamma, and smooth out the tangles in the domestic skein when things get twisted; girls whom father takes comfort in for something better than beauty, and the big brothers are proud of for something that outranks the ability to dance or shine in society. Next we want girls of sense—girls who have a standard of their own regardless of conventionalities, and are independent enough to live up to it; girls who simply won't wear a trailing dress on the street to gather up microbes and all sorts of defilement; girls who won't wear a high hat to the theatre, or lacerate their feet or endanger their health with high heels and corsets; girls who will wear what is pretty and becoming, and snap their fingers at the dictates of fashion when fashion is horrid and silly. And we want good girls—girls who are sweet, right straight out from the heart to the lips; innocent and pure and simple girls, with less knowledge of sin and duplicity and evil-doing at 20 than the pert little school miss of ten has all too often; girls who say their prayers and read their Bibles and love God and keep his commandments. We want those girls "awful bad!"

And we want careful girls and prudent girls, who think enough of the generous father who toils to maintain them in comfort, and of the gentle mother who denies herself much that they may have so many pretty things, to count the cost and draw the line between the essentials and the non-essentials; girls who try to save and not to spend; girls who are unselfish and eager to be a joy and a comfort in the home rather than an expensive and useless burden. We want girls with hearts—girls who are full of tenderness and sympathy, with tears that flow for other people's ills, and smiles that light outward their own beautiful thoughts. We have lots of clever girls, and brilliant girls, and witty girls. Give us a consignment of jolly girls, warm-hearted and impulsive girls; kind and entertaining to their own folks, and with little desire to shine in the garish world.

With a few such girls scattered around, life would freshen up for all of us, as the weather does under the spell of summer showers. Speed the day when this sort of girls fills the world once more, overrunning the spaces where God puts them as climbing roses do when they break through the trellis to glimmer and glint above the common highway, a blessing and a boon to all who pass by.

THAT COUGH

Can be cured
By London Hospital
Cough Cure.

COCHRANE & MUNN,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Second-hand marble mantels, doors, windows, etc. Shore's hardware.

—Commencing to-day the public schools open at 9:30 a. m. and close at 3 p. m.

—Letts diaries for 1894. J. Johnson & Co., books and stationery, Government street. tf

—The social at the Centennial Methodist church will be a "cobweb," not a cabinet social.

—Salt Spring island has two inches of frost and Vancouver was visited by snow yesterday.

—The defence in the Masters court-martial at Esquimalt will close before the end of the week.

—Victoria Rifle Club and marines will shoot at Esquimalt range on Saturday. Martini rifles will be used.

—A meeting is being held in Vancouver to-day to form a Rugby Football Union. Victoria has sent a delegate.

—H. D. Helmcken has handed to the directors of the Jubilee Hospital $100, the annual subscription of Mrs. Finlayson.

—Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

—The officers of the Royal Arthur and the Victoria college club will play a foot ball match at Beacon Hill this afternoon.

—Over $180,000 in cash has been paid into the city treasury during the past week, Tuesday being the heaviest day for payments.

—The little folk of the First Presbyterian church Sunday school gave a social last evening in aid of the Y. M. C. A.; $30 was netted.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods.

—Contractors all over the United States and Canada are pokening on the new government buildings. A deposit of $20 is required for the full set of plans.

—The bluejacket Stratford, who was robbed and beaten by footpads on Thursday night, is not seriously injured. He has given a description of his assailants to the police.

—The Y. W. C. T. U. will hold an entertainment and open meeting in Temperance hall next Wednesday evening. The ladies will do everything connected with the affair.

—The half yearly election of officers of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society will take place to-morrow evening, when arrangements will be made for the annual banquet.

—Lieut.-Colonel Peters completed the inspection of the local companies of the B.C.B.G.A. last evening, when Company No. 2 drilled with the 64 pounder. The turn-out was a very creditable one.

—Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, was last evening the scene of another entertainment in aid of the Royal Naval Sailors' Rest. A good programme was enjoyed by the large number present.

—John N. Finn, chosen some time ago as bandmaster of the artillery band, has returned to the city, and will organize the band this week. Mr. Finn desires to begin practicing as soon as possible.

—The Junior Association Football club will give a concert in the Y. M. C. A. on November 17th to raise funds for the trip to Nanaimo on Thanksgiving Day. The boys promise a good entertainment.

—Acting Health Officer Dr. John A. Duncan and Sanitary Inspector Murray visited the Darcey island lazaretto yesterday on the steamer Alert. Winter provisions were taken up for the lepers, all of whom are doing as well as could be expected. They have raised a large quantity of produce this year.

—The first ten pupils for October in the second division of the High school were: Frederick Arthur Futcher, Robert Francis Mills, Claire Ruiter McGregor, George Edward Brown, Nellie Evelyn Marchant, David Tait, Benjamin Chas. Nicholas, Jennie Long McCulloch, Chas. W. E. Reffern, Mabel Grace Bunting.

—The Y. W. C. T. U. held a meeting in Temperance hall last evening, when they completed organization under Mrs. Teague as superintendent. The following officers were duly installed: President, Miss Fawcett; Vice-President, Miss Grant; Secretary, Miss Fox; Treasurer, Miss Teague. It was decided to hold a public mass meeting in Temperance hall on Wednesday, the 8th inst., when the aims and objects of the society will be explained and an opportunity given to both ladies and gentlemen to unite with the organization. The programme on that evening will be excellent, and a sociable time is expected.

—Magistrate Macrae will not resume his official duties till Monday.

—Constable McNeill, of the provincial police, has been stationed at Plumper's Pass for the winter.

—The Hebrew ladies held a reception this afternoon in honor of Mrs. P. A. Phillips, who has just returned from the east.

—To-day is All Souls' day and there were masses at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral this morning in observance of it.

—Father Leterme preached last night on Purgatory in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church. A collection was taken for the clergy of the parish.

—Constable Redgrave arrested a klootchman this afternoon with two bottles of whiskey in her possession. "Bob" Williams, who gave her the liquor, was also apprehended.

—A man accidentally got hold of another's coat coming down on the Premier last night. He is at the Dominion Hotel, where the owner of the coat can find him at any time.

William John Marsden, a native of London, Eng., aged 63, died yesterday. He has lived in the province 30 years. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 1:30 from the house, North Road, Spring Ridge.

—Members of the Loyal Orange Association will celebrate the 5th of November by a social in the temperance hall, Pandora street, to-morrow evening. A good programme has been provided and no doubt the members and their friends will spend a pleasant evening.

—To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock Joshua Davies, the auctioneer, will sell a large assortment of fruit, ornamental, shrub and shade trees, and plants of almost every variety at the nurseries of Jay & Co., Cook street. The Pandora avenue cars run to within half a block of the place.

—Antoine Teday was arrested by Sergeant Langley and Policeman Hutcheson, of the provincial police, last night. Today was fishing at the Gorge with a net. He had a quantity of small salmon in the boat. He was tried before Captain Gaudin this morning, the nets forfeited and a fine of $10 imposed.

—A recent dispatch from Washington quotes United States Consul Myers as stating sealskins were selling at $25. Mr. Myers says he has been misquoted. What he said in his dispatch to Washington in July was that skins were selling at from $11 to $15, the price generally obtained being nearer $11 than $15.

—Among the ruins of the Chinese laundry, Fisgard street, the firemen found a young kitten. It was wet and cold but although it had been in the shack during the whole of the fire it was not even scorched. The kitten was removed to the fire hall and has already become one of the pets of the institution.

—Two of the strongest young men in the city, amateur emulators of Sandow and Cyr, will engage in a weight lifting contest at the Leander baths this evening. Both have been training hard and are excessively muscular. The floor has been specially strengthened for their benefit.

—After the Salvation Army and the revivalists had finished their meetings on Yates street last evening a party of 10 sailors held a mock meeting, which was much enjoyed by the crowd of idlers who congregated. The leader, who had been imbibing rather freely, with tears in his voice, exhorted all to adjourn to a neighboring saloon.

—There was a large audience at the theatre last night to see "The Laughing Girl." Miss Lipman redeemed the whole show, proved herself a clever actress, a pretty woman who knows how to make the best use of her good looks, and won all the applause. The play itself is about as insipid as a stale banana, and what is not so is silly.

—At the last regular meeting of Victoria West lodge, I. O. G. T., the following officers were installed: C. T., Sister A. Andrews; V. T., Bro. D. McDonald; S., Brother W. Earl; A. S., Sister E. Andrews; F. S., Brother H. Wilson; T., Brother J. Park; M., Bro. M. Henderson; D. M., Sister J. Macdonald; G., Bro. A. Talbot; Sentinel, Brother W. Furman; C., Sister R. Semple; P. C. T., Bro. J. T. Williams.

—Next Friday evening Fowler and Warmington's Company of comedians with Budd Ross and Lida Wells, appear at the Victoria theatre in that funniest of farcical comedies "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," and all who desire to pass a pleasant evening and exorcise dull care should not fail to be present and witness the many good things served up in this play. The laughter begins two minutes after the curtain rises and does not stop until it falls upon the third and last act.

—It is expected the transcontinental railways will raise rates about Nov. 15.

The season of navigation on the lakes by the Northern Steamship Company will close in two or three weeks. The last day for receiving freight for it on this coast will be Nov. 7, in Boston and other New England points, Nov. 4, and at New York and Philadelphia, Nov. 11. The last steamer westbound will leave Buffalo on Nov. 18, and the last boat eastbound will probably leave West Superior on December 4 or 5, about the same date as in previous years.

BY REQUEST

PARIS PANELS will remain at the reduced price ($6.00) for ten days after the ball. **Skene Lowe,** Photographer.

SIT IN EVENING DRESS

At Russell & McDonald's.
Lamb's curl Astrakan, $3 per yard. Feather boas, $1 to $43 each.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge four months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m., at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m.

Workingmen to be Represented.

It is understood that the announcement will shortly be made of the appointment of a new assistant to the deputy commissioner of labor statistics. Harold Baker, who is said to have resigned in deference to public opinion, left last evening for Alberni. The new assistant will be a representative workingman, and there are several applications for the position. The claim of the workingmen that they should be represented in the bureau has brought about the change. The government stated when the present appointments were only temporary.

Coal Shipments.

The foreign shipments made by the New Vancouver Coal Company during October, follow:

Oct.		Tons.
3	Str. Grandholm, Liverpool	486
6	Bark Wilna, San Pedro	2,355
7	Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	51
7	Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	68
10	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	65
12	Ship Wachusett, San Pedro	2,432
13	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	27
14	Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	30
14	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	47
14	Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,457
18	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	29
21	Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	40
21	Str. Romulus, San Francisco	4,002
21	Str. Holyoke, Port Townsend	61
21	Bark Gen. Fairchild, San Francisco	2,350
21	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	66
25	Str. Crown of England, S. F.	3,291
25	Str. Bertha, San Francisco	601
27	Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,453
30	Bark Rufus E. Wood, S. F.	2,225
31	Ship India, San Francisco	2,050
31	Ship Louis Walsh, San Francisco	2,230
34	Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	81
		25,533

Taxes Well Paid.

Despite what are called dull times, the collection of civic taxes for 1893 exceeds all previous years. Tuesday was the last day for the one-sixth rebate, and ratepayers in general took advantage of it and filled the city treasurer's office all day. Treasurer Kent and his aids were equal to the task and business was rapidly done. The collections for the last day were in the neighborhood of $55,000, and for October about $230,000, a sum in excess of any previous year's collections by several thousand dollars, although it was predicted by many that 1892 would hold the record, being the largest till the present. All of which proves money is not so scarce after all, and that Victoria is the premier city of the coast in having the smallest list of delinquent taxpayers.

The Arawa.

The Arawa, which replaces the Miowera, is described as a splendid boat, which has been round the world several times. She is fitted with new triple-expansion four cylindered engines, thus enabling her to do her work at a proportionately small cost. From Australia to England she has maintained a rate of fourteen knots throughout, and that in the teeth of head winds. The vessel, which has the enormous length of 460 feet, has been called a floating palace by those who have sailed in her. Every convenience and comfort have been provided. The cabins are regular bed-rooms; the electric light diffuses a splendid glow, and the whole gives the desirable feeling of home-likeness. Great things are expected from this boat on the new route.

Acted Suspiciously.

George J. Cook and Charles H. Churchill were "run in" by the police last night. Cook was accosted by Constable Smith on Douglas street at 3 o'clock this morning. Smith asked Cook what he was doing out at that time and he answered that it was none of the policeman's business. Smith told Cook that he would have to come along. Cook declined, but with the help of Sergeant Walker he was induced to go to the police station, where he had a lodging until he was arraigned in the police court this morning. Cook told the court that he had been to the charity ball and had just parted with Dr. Milne and Ald. Dennis Harris, when he was arrested. The court smiled and dismissed prisoner with a caution. Churchill came over from the Sound last night. He was seen loitering about Yates street and could not give a satisfactory account of himself. He was remanded till Friday, when other charges may be entered against him.

At Russell & McDonald's.
Misses' waterproof cirenlars.

If That Lady

Will call again at the Lansdowne House on Yates street she can see the very shape asked for as Partridge had a new lot of felt hats in by to-day's express.

Special Bargains in All Lines for November at Russell & McDonald's.

Special bargains in dry goods.
Special bargains in clothing.
Special bargains in millinery.
Special bargains in boots and shoes.
Special bargains in rubbers.

At Russell & McDonald's.
Navy serge from 25 cents to $1.25 per yard.

See What

$6.75, $7 and $7.50 will buy in a lady's stylish jacket at the Lansdowne House, Yates street.

Marine

The Maude left for Alberni last night.

A large number of Indians will leave on the Danube this evening for Alert bay.

Many of the sealing schooners are receiving new sails, but only a few require new suits this season. The signing of crews will not begin until the returns are received from the London fur sales.

The bark-barge Robert Kerr, while being towed from Vancouver to Nanaimo on Monday had a narrow escape from being wrecked. A gale sprang up in the gulf and the tug had to leave the Kerr and look out for her own safety. The Kerr was drifting upon Gabriola reef when the Lorne picked her up and towed her to port.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

QUICK TIME FROM GERMANY
ONE CASE

LADIES' JACKETS

The Very Latest Styles and Elegantly Trimmed.

Braid and Fur, Ladies' Capes, Maids' and Children's Jackets.

See Windows for Fans, Ball Dress Materials, Gloves, Etc., Ladies' and Children's Wool Underwear and Hosiery, at satisfactory prices.

D. SPENCER.

A CHANCE
—FOR—
HOTEL MEN

Offers will be received until SATURDAY, NOON, the 4th NOVEMBER, for the license, good-will and well established business of

The Colonial Metropole

Located on Johnson street and recognised as

The Leading and Most Popular Dollar-a-Day House in Victoria.

The Hotel contains 81 bedrooms, two parlors, reading, dining and numerous bathrooms.

Commodious kitchen with improved French range.

Bar-room with handsome carved oak counter and bar, billiard and pool tables, etc., etc.

The Hotel is modernly fitted and furnished throughout.

Situated in the heart of the city and convenient to steamer landings, railway depot, post office, tram cars, etc.

The Assignees offer the property for the week only, and in this time it

MUST BE SOLD.

There is a modest fortune in it for the right man.

Apply or address the Assignees,
HENRY SAUNDERS,
39 and 41 Johnson St.
L. GOODACRE,
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.
oct31-4t

Finnan Haddie
Finnan Haddie
Finnan Haddie

Yarmouth Bloaters
Yarmouth Bloaters
Yarmouth Bloaters

JUST TO HAND BY EXPRESS

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS:
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

New Nuns' Veiling
For Evening Wear
New French Crepons
For Evening Wear
New Silks
For Evening Wear
New Henriettas
For Evening Wear
New Silk Gloves
For Evening Wear
New Kid Gloves
For Evening Wear
New Hosiery (Lisle Thread)
For Evening Wear

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN....
Dress Goods
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Opera Cloaks,
Etc., Etc.

Newest Shades in Full Variety suitable for Evening Wear.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting by James Wishart and George G. Meldram for a ratification of the temporary transfer of a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Douglas and Yates streets in the City of Victoria, from George Stelly to the said James Wishart and George G. Meldram granted to them by the said board at its last sittings.

And further take notice that an application will also be made to the said board for a transfer of the said license from George Stelly to James Wishart and George G. Meldram.

Dated this 9th day of October, A.D. 1893.
GEORGE STELLY,
JAMES WISHART,
GEORGE G. MELDRAM.
o6-1m

REMOVAL.

On and after November 1st

G. D. McMARTIN'S BARBER SHOP

Will be removed from Douglas street to 57 Yates street, near Broad. The new shop will be fitted in first-class style, baths in connection; everything new; competent workmen.

CENTRAL SHAVING PALORS.
G. D. McMARTIN,
o26-1m Proprietor.

Changed Hands.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries AND Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices. We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

Real Estate.

Lots 120x50, $125 per lot, good land.
One acre blocks, $350 per acre, good land.
Five acre blocks, $100 per acre, close to the Station on good and level land.
Lots, $50 per lot.
Thirty acres (11 acres bottom land cleared) with fine water front, splendid investment, $100 per acre.
One hundred acres, only $25 per acre.
Good farm, sale or lease.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

JUST RECEIVED
FRESH ISLAND BUTTER
First of the Season.
FINNAN HADDIES,
AT R. H. JAMESON'S,
33 FORT STEET, RED FRONT.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

First of the Addresses to His South Oxford Constituents.

THE PROTECTION POLICY DISCUSSED

Removal of the Sugar Duties—Discrimination Against Great Britain—The Liberal Policy.

Burford, Oct. 24.—Sir Richard Cartwright addressed a meeting of his constituents in this place to-night. The hall was comfortably filled and the audience was profoundly interested in the statements he made and the views he presented while discussing the public questions of the day. Sir Richard appeared to be in the very best of form, and he spoke with his accustomed vigor and ability. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. T. Rutherford, a sterling Liberal of this district.

Sir Richard was warmly received by the audience as he arose to speak. "Now on the present occasion," he said, after a few preliminary remarks, "there are many reasons why it is desirable that here and elsewhere throughout the country the attention of the people of Canada should be called, rather more than ordinary circumstances would be necessary, to the points of difference between the political parties, and more especially to the position which the Reform party now occupies towards the people at large.

"I wish, for my part that the predictions which have been made from time to time by your representatives in parliament of the inevitable result which was certain to accrue to the people of Canada from the introduction of the protective system had been less amply verified than they have been by recent events, because, gentlemen, it is no pleasure to me, or to any member of the Liberal party, it is no pleasure to any true Canadian of either party, to find that these statements which we made, that these predictions which we felt it our bounden duty to make as to the inevitable results of the adoption of a system which, whatever else might be said for it, has enormously increased the burden of the people, to produce extravagance and promote corruption, have been verified as amply as they have been by the events of the past few years. I think you will do me the justice to remember that whenever I have had occasion to speak of the fiscal system which now prevails I have always pointed out to you that apart from the material injury which in my opinion it was bound to inflict upon the people of Canada, we feel that the moral injuries which a system, tending to produce gross extravagance and corruption in the administration of public affairs, would bring about, were far greater and far more to be deprecated. If there is one thing in politics more certain than another, it is that whenever you find an enormous increase in taxation you will find an enormous temptation, which is rarely resisted, to corruption in the administration of public affairs." Sir Richard, continuing, said that it was plain to those who opposed the introduction of the protective system, he thought it was plain now to every human being in Canada, that a policy which deliberately selected a small section of the community, which made them the recipients of great favor at the hands of the government, which enabled them for their personal advantage and gain to tax the whole bulk of their fellow-subjects, not for the purposes of the public benefit, but for their private advantage, would result in a widespread system of corruption.

Sir Richard pointed out the relation of the combines to the government and to the people, and showed how, while the paymasters of the government were growing rich, the mass of the people, and particularly thos engaged in agricultural pursuits, were becoming poor by reason of the injustice of the tariff. An instance of this was the depreciation of farm lands, which, he said, had in many cases fallen $10 per acre. The duties were ad valorem, especially so arranged as to tax to the utmost the common necessaries of life and lessen the tax on the luxuries. As an evidence of the discrimination which the present government makes against Great Britain Sir Richard read over a list of imported articles and the duties collected upon them. Here are a few examples:

Cotton shirts, from Great Britain, 48 per cent.; from the United States, 44 per cent.

Cuffs, from Great Britain, 62 per cent.; from the United States, 48 per cent.

Forks, from Great Britain, 54 per cent.; from the United States, 50 per cent.

Spades and shovels, from Great Britain 44 per cent.; from the United States 42 per cent.

Axles, from Great Britain, 61 per cent.; from the United States 44 per cent.

As to the boast of the government that it had relieved the people of an enormous amount of taxation by removing the sugar duties, he pointed out that the government was forced into the action it had taken by the course of the United States, and that the tariff readjustment had been for the benefit of the sugar combine, inasmuch as refined sugar was still taxed.

The sugar duty proved what he had always stated, that the result of a protective system was probably to double the taxation of the country; and was it any wonder that the refiners who were enjoying the benefits of such a system were able to subsidize newspapers, and to contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars for the purpose of keeping in power a government that allowed them to plunder the people?

Canada, if well governed, was amply able to sustain 50,000,000 or 100,000,000 of people in peace and plenty, and yet Canada had, according to her own census, hardly 5,000,000 people. If the statements that the government had sent broadcast year by year were true, the country had lost in assisted immigrants 700,000 persons; and, what was still more important, she had lost at least 440,000 of the choicest flower of her native population. The gravity of such a state of things in a young country like Canada could not be overestimated. In an older country, with an overflowing population, it might be regarded with comparative complacence; but when it was known that the majority of men who had gone from Canada to the United States were the very pick and flower of the population, it was a matter of very serious consequence. In the maritime provinces, when those gentlemen hailed from who were going about the country proclaiming that there was nothing in the present condition that ought to be changed, the census showed a regrettable state of affairs. Towns and cities had increased in population from 1871 to 1881, during Mr. Mackenzie's administration, by 52,000; from 1881 to 1891, during the time that the National Policy was in operation, 9,000. New Brunswick had increased from 1871 to 1881 by 35,000; from 1881 to 1891 by 61. Prince Edward Island, from 1871 to 1881, by 94,000; from 1881 to 1891, by 197. This district, with its great natural advantages, should have prospered, yet it had lost its natural increase in population, and was in a state of absolute and utter stagnation. What had befallen the maritime provinces now threatened the two old provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It could not be claimed in Canada that what was the loss of one section was the gain of another, because very few of those who removed from their homes went to the Canadian northwest. He was not going to allege that the present state of affairs was wholly attributable to the fiscal policy, but knowing that the agricultural community was exposed to causes which specially impoverished it, the government should have been careful not to impose additional burdens upon them by taxation. When the prices of manufactured articles had fallen 10 or 12 per cent. the price of agricultural products had decreased 40 and 50 per cent. The price of manufactured articles had not fallen proportionately because of the protective duty imposed upon them, but if the tax were removed the agriculturist would get more nearly the value of his produce when he came to exchange it for manufactured articles. While every consumer paid a heavy tax to the government he paid an added tax to the manufacturers. He desired to call the attention of the people of Canada to the fact that they were rapidly becoming indifferent to the ordinary rules of justice in dealing with public offenders.

Never in the history of constitutional government had there been a more gross, scandalous or infamous act than that which culminated in the mock trial of the charges preferred by Mr. Edgar against Sir Adolphe Caron. Mr. Edgar had charged Sir Adolphe Caron with taking $20,000 of the public money and expending it in elections in Quebec. He was able to produce the most ample and complete evidence of the truth of the charges, but what did parliament do? It allowed Sir Adolphe Caron and his associate to substitute for Mr. Edgar's charges a new set of charges for which Mr. Edgar was in no way responsible. Besides preparing the charges himself, Sir Adolphe Caron had been allowed, contrary to the practice of parliament, to select his own judges. Still, with charges of his own making and judges of his own selection, facts had come to light most discreditable to him.

"Within the past few days," said Sir Richard, "an incident has occurred which tends to show that a portion of the judiciary of this country was scarcely the kind of people to whom we would like to see the liberties of the people of Canada entrusted. Some years ago a most gross outrage was committed in New Brunswick upon a certain friend of ours named Mr. King. Mr. King had been elected honorably and squarely. There was no question about his having received a majority of votes. On the most flimsy pretext without rhyme or reason—I believe the excuse was that the $200 which a candidate is required to deposit had been handed to the returning officer by Mr. King himself, instead of by his financial agent—the returning officer unseated Mr. King and gave the seat to his opponent. The case was such a scandalous one that Mr. J. C. Patterson, be it said to his credit, refused to be an accomplice in this gross act of iniquity. If ever a case could be supposed in which an honest journalist was bound to record his opinion it was in reference to this very case. A recount had been applied for. The county judge in New Brunswick in whose jurisdiction these things had taken place was proceeding with the re-count when a certain judge of the supreme court, in utter disregard of the commonest principle of law, took upon himself to forbid the re-count to take place. By forbidding the re-count to take piece he enabled Mr. King's opponent, who had received a minority of the votes, to be seated by this iniquitous returning officer. If ever a case could be conceived in which it was the duty of an honest journalist to denounce this interference with the course of justice, it was this case. I am happy to say there was one journalist in St. John, N. B., in the person of Mr. Ellis, who is now testifying his willingness to suffer for his principles, who was found to denounce this outrage. There were some journalists who spoke the truth of that corrupt partizan judge who had dared to interfere with this re-count. We saw the other day that the court of New Brunswick had the indecency to take upon itself, without a trial by jury, to sentence Mr. Ellis to imprisonment for 30 days and to pay a fine of $200 and costs. I am willing to give the courts power to maintain the respect which is due them, but still you and I hope to see this matter before long fully ventilated in parliament. Your liberties and the liberties of all of us are likely to be in great peril if judges such as those of the court of New Brunswick are to be allowed, whenever they think that a journalist or a private citizen has improperly commented on proceedings of theirs, to sentence him to fine and imprisonment. It is very well to allow judges to punish offences committed against their courts, but I say that for judges in a free country to arrogate to themselves the right to condemn to fine and imprison any journalist, or any man, whatever he be, a journalist or not, who criticises any decision of theirs, or any act such as that committed by Judge Tuck when he refused to allow the county judge of the county in which Mr. King's riding was situated to proceed with the re-count, should not be permitted. If it is permitted, Canada can no longer be called a free country, and if the people of Canada permit it I say they will show that they are no longer worthy to be called citizens of a free country." (Applause.)

Turning now to the proposed remedy for the present state of affairs, Sir Richard said that he did not pretend to say that with one stroke of the pen all the evils produced by the fiscal policy enforced during the past 15 years could be removed, but the burdens of the people could be lightened by a revenue tariff. He was strongly of the opinion, however, that Canada would have to go a good deal further; that it would have, to a certain extent, to adopt the principles of free trade. He would go for free trade with all the world, but if that could not be obtained he would go for free trade on this continent. He desired to sweep away to the utmost all trade barriers that existed, and until that could be done he saw no ground for believing that the people of Canada would be able to develop this country to anything like the extent which it ought to be developed. The three essentials were good government, an honest fiscal system, and the opportunity of trading with the United States. Sir Richard was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address. The meeting closed with singing the National Anthem.

More Arctic Explorers.

An expedition for exploring an unknown region of the Arctic is being organized in Washington. Robert Stein, of the United States geological survey, conceived the idea of it, originally. The party, to consist of not less than eight men, proposes to leave St. John's, Newfoundland, in May, 1894, returning in October of the same year. Thus only one summer will be occupied in prosecuting the enterprise, which will be conducted on a rather novel plan. The customary avenue of approach to the pole has been by way of Smith Sound, the northward continuation of Baffin Bay, because that route seemed to point almost straight to the long-sought gaol of arctic explorers. As a result the shores of both sides of that route have been pretty well mapped out by a series of expeditions, beginning with Inglefield's and ending with Greely's. At the same time the readily accessible avenues leading westward have been neglected. Thus, although the east shore of the Ellesmere land is well known, the west shore remains unoutlined on the maps. According to the Washington Star, it is now proposed to trace the unknown shore as far as can be done in one summer, from a base of operations always within easy reach. That base will be at the entrance of Jones Sound, on the route pursued by whaling steamers which annually frequent the whaling ground in Lancaster Sound. The expedition will take passage on one of those whaling vessels and will be landed at the south end of Ellesmere Land. Here the party will erect a house fit to pass the winter in, should it be necessary to do so, with provisions enough for two years. Two men will remain to guard this depot and make observations. The others will travel westward along the unknown shore as far as they can go. A preliminary trip of two weeks will determine the best mode of travel, whether by launch, by whaleboat or by sledge, and will serve at the same time to establish an advance depot. At the end of 80 days the explorers will be back at the main depot. On a specified day in September the steamer will call for them at a specified place and will take them back to St. John's. By taking advantage of a whaler whose ordinary pursuit leads it in exactly the same direction the expedition will avoid the heavy expense of chartering a special ship. The base of operations will be within 80 miles of the whaling grounds in Lancaster Sound, annually frequented by eight or ten powerful steamers. The explorers will start with their strength at the highest because fresh from a fresh diet. Their provisions will be fresh from the market. They will not start from the depot until they have seen two years' provisions deposited on dry land behind them in a fire-proof house capable of affording perfect protection should they fail, through any unforseen accident, to reach any of the returning whalers in the autumn of the same year. They will have before them the certainty of discovering a new shore about equal in length to the distance from Washington to Boston; for the land which has 450 miles of east coast must have at least as much west coast. The sea to the west of that coast will probably be found studded with islands, for such is the case at its southern approaches. The expedition expects to settle the interesting question whether Hayes Sound, dividing Ellesmere Land from Grinnell Land, is a bay or strait—a question which both Nares and Greely regretfully left unsolved. At the same time two important lines of work will be carried on at the depot. Pendulum observations will be made with the most improved appliance, and magnetic phenomena will be studied by photographic methods. Neither of these two kinds of observations has ever been made at so high a latitude with all the perfection permitted by recent methods. Special attention will be devoted to the geology of the region. There is no reason why the rocks of that land should not contain as valuable minerals as any in lower latitudes, and since in summer a large part of Ellesmere Land is free from ice and snow, the rocks will be accessible to observation.

The whales leave Lancaster Sound in August and nobody knows where they go. Since they do not go north to Smith Sound it is not impossible that they go to northwest, and in that case the expedition may discover whaling grounds as profitable, perhaps, as those of Lancaster Sound. How valuable this discovery would be may be gathered from the fact that a single whale is worth as much as $12,000, and a whaling ship has been known to return with a cargo worth $40,000. The whole expedition will not occupy more than six months, and the expenses will average, at most, $1,200 per man, making a total of $9,600 for a party of eight.

The Cure of Dropsy.

Dr. Dudgeon, Montague Square, writes to the London Daily News:—Apropos of your paragraph about the unintentional cure of a case of dropsy by the infusion of a toad in wine, it may be mentioned that the toad, or certain preparation of it, enjoyed a reputation as a remedy for dropsy and many other diseases. In Salmon's "Doron Medicum" (1583), after a description of how the volatile salt is to be obtained by the distillation of the dried animal, the author proceeds to enumerate the diseases in which it has been successfully employed. Among the rest he says: "The volatile salt of toads is said to be a specifick in the Dropsy." According to an old French author, J. G. Hoyer, the animal dried and reduced to powder is useful in various kinds of dropsy. A tincture of the poison from the cutaneous glands, obtained by irritating the animal, is used by the homeopathists. Some remarkable cures of epilepsy are recorded as having been obtained by its use by Dr. Saville and Dr. Bojanus.

Life is Misery.

To many people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. The agonies caused by the dreadful running sores and other manifestations of this disease are beyond description. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum and every form of blood disease. It is reasonably sure to benefit all who give it a fair trial.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills.

SUBSTITUTES

Are often offered for standard goods. An article is well advertised; the consumer demands that article, and unscrupulous dealers substitute something else which they claim to be "as good as" the article demanded. When you are buying

Pails or Tubs, Washboards or Matches,

Ask for EDDY'S

And see that you get them.

The E. B. EDDY Co.,

Victoria Agents: HULL, CANADA.

JAMES MITCHELL, 100 Government St.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

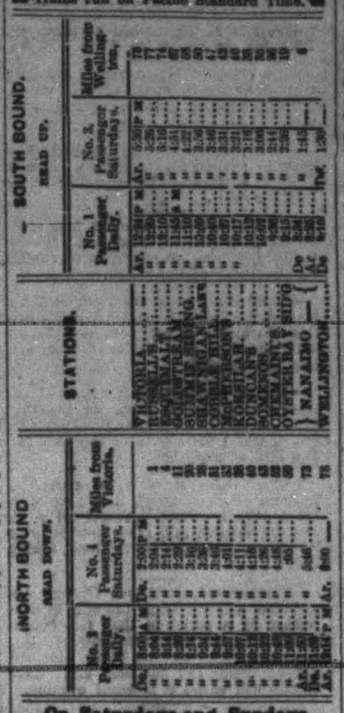
RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.



On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

E. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock p.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leaves Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lois Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Mayne Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - Nov. 5

E. P. BITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Single Fare TO Chicago $31.00.

Return $50.05.

Daily Tourist And Sleeping Cars

G. L. COURTNEY, General Agent.

— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul as a Change (a change of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of the latest equipment,

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, less than can be operated, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-Class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES.

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, Japan and Europe, can be purchased at any Ticket office of the Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED	Victoria Route:			TONNAGE
18 knots	R.R. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			1117
8 00 am	Lv	21	"Tacoma..." 110 Ar	5 15 pm
10 15 am	Lv	26	Seattle... 92 Lv	3 00 pm
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend 38 Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	Victoria... 34 Lv	8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	31		A	
11 00 pm	Lv	26	"Seattle..... 26	Ar	5 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	Port Madison 47	Lv	2 15 pm
	Lv	45	Kingston... 41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	69	Port Gamble 19	Lv	11 30 am
4 00 am	Lv	78	Port Ludlow 13	Lv	10 30 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend 31	Lv	8 30 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

R. R. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

QUICK TIME TO

SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to Express Trains on this route, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, folders, sleeping car and reservations, call upon or address

TROS. A. GRAHAM, Agent, No. 1302 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pass. and Pass. Agt.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. B. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows

Calling at Way Ports as inducements and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 1 a.m.
" Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or stateroom apply on board, or at the Company's closest office, Victoria, above Store street.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street,

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Steamer Monowai.....Thursday, 30th Nov., at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern mails

FOR HONOLULU

R.M.S. AUSTRALIA (2,000 tons) Saturday, November 25, 1893, 2 p.m.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

Great Northern Railway

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria daily at 3.30 p. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east.

Running buffet cars with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc.; first and second-class coaches. Family tourist cars and free Colonist sleeping cars alternate each day.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information, or publications, apply to

C. A. HATTRAY, General Agent, Adelphi Block, Government street, next to Post office.

F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Boys' and Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

Splendid Assortment to Select from.

Eastern Tailor Made Suits and Overcoats to Measure.
Fit and Finish Guaranteed.
New Fall Samples Just to Hand. . . . . .

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Clothiers, Hatters and General Outfitters,
97 Johnson Street,
VICTORIA, B.C.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

New York, Nov. 2.—Arthur Cook, an old-time minstrel tenor singer, died yesterday morning in the city hospital on Blackwell's Island, aged 50.

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 2.—The case of Conductor Scott and Engineer Wooley of the Grand Trunk road, who were in charge of the special excursion train that collided with a west bound passenger train a few weeks ago, resulting in a large roll of dead and injured, is before Justice Henry to-day. Both are charged with manslaughter, upon information sworn to by the prosecuting officials of the county, and they are defended by counsel.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 2.—After being closed nearly eleven months, or since December of last year the mills of the Illinois Steel Company were reopened to-day, giving employment to one thousand men, who with their families represent between three thousand and four thousand souls. The scale agreed upon between the company and the Amalgamated Association is a reduction over that of last year, but the men are overjoyed over the prospect of steady work, the suspension having been a severe blow to the retail business interests of the city.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 2.—A large number of agricultural implement dealers, representing all of the western states, have arrived here in response to a call for a convention to consider various matters relating to the trade. The question of raising prices will be discussed.

New York, Nov. 2.—The celebration of the 127th anniversary of American Methodism, which has been in progress throughout the country for the past three years, closed last evening. The celebrations have variously taken the form of reunions, love feasts and special services, according to the particular predilections of the congregations and localities concerned.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—C. P. Wetmore, chief secretary of the Viticulturist society, reports that the vintage of the present season will be about 18,000,000 gallons, or about 3,000,000 gallons in excess of last year's yield, and will be of good quality generally. He says about 4,000 tons of grapes will be used in the Mast factory at Healdsburg, the product of which is in great demand abroad. During the last few years it is expected that the state vintage will show a decrease owing to the ravages of the phylloxera in various sections, and also to the recent check in the planting of vineyards caused by the low prices that have generally prevailed during the past few seasons. The growth of the industry in the past has been too rapid, so much so that the output in one year rose from 9,000,000 to 18,000,000 gallons.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Manager Leads, of the State Traffic Association, was shown a dispatch from New York to-day stating that it was reported there that the North American Navigation company intended abandoning the Pacific route. "There is no such intention," he said. "As far as I have talked with the members of our association, they intend to continue the competition in transportation which they have so successfully established." From another source it was learned that plans for the continuance of the merchants' subsidy of $200,000 to the North American Navigation company are now well under way.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 1.—The final legislative touches were put on the silver repeal bill in the house to-day. The measure was taken up soon after the reading of the Journal, and was, after a series of abortive attempts at obstruction and after a half hour's discussion, the time being parcelled out to some half dozen speakers, steered to a final vote by Wilson (Democrat, West Virginia), who had charge of it. A motion by Land (Democrat, Missouri) to refer it to the committee on coinage, with instructions, was voted down. Yeas 109, nays 175. Then the senate substitute was concurred in, yeas 199, nays 94.

Asleep for Three Years.

Miss Bridget eEndergast, an inmate of the Central Insane Hospital at Indianapolis, who has been asleep for nearly three years, and whose case has attracted widespread interest among the medical profession, is reported to be dying. Three years ago, says a correspondent of the New York Journal, the patient showed evidence of insanity. Except on rare occasions she would not talk and refused to take food. When she was induced to talk she said that poison had been placed in her food. On the 16th of July, 1890, she was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she remained dull, listless, melancholy, refusing to take food except when it was forced upon her. Miss Pendergast was 26 years of age when admitted to St. Vincent's hospital.

Little was known of her history, she having been born in Ireland, where most of her relatives resided, and the only cause of mental derangement that could be ascertained was that she had been disappointed in love.

On the 27th of November, 1890, she was admitted to the Hospital for the Insane, and has been an inmate of that institution ever since. For a time after being admitted she appeared to brighten up, and whenever the subject was mentioned she expressed a desire to go home. For a short time she took food and then required to be fed. Finally in February, 1891, she flatly refused to swallow anything, and a few days later she lapsed into a profound stupor or sleep, in which condition, with the exception of evidences of returning consciousness on one or two occasions, she remained up to last Thursday.

In the Indiana Medical Journal of January, 1893, the late Dr. Charles E. Wright, then superintendent of the Insane Hospital, gave an account of the strange case of Miss Pendergast. In that paper the symptoms were described as follows: "The patient is fed by means of a nasal tube. From 60 to 90 ounces of milk per day are given her, which she retains. No food or milk placed in her mouth is swallowed. The attitude remains that of quiet, peaceful slumber; the eyes are closed and upturned; slight conjunctival congestion; pupils contracted and not responsive to light; lips pursed; tongue pressed tightly against upper teeth; face pale and body not well nourished, but no marked emaciation; breathing slow and regular, about 15 to 22 respirations per minute."

Three weeks ago the attendants upon Miss Pendergast noticed signs of approaching dissolution. Her weight, which for two years had varied but little from what it was upon her entrance into the hospital—120 pounds—began to decline rapidly, and in these last three weeks she has lost 30 pounds, being at the present time literally reduced to skin and bone. Last Thursday she returned to consciousness, and was asked if she desired the services of a priest. She replied that she did. "Do you want Father Bessonies?" was asked.

The patient indicated her aversion to Father Bessonies by a cataleptic fit, from which she soon rallied. She was then asked if she wanted Father Dowd, and nodded in the affirmative. Father Dowd was called, but at sight of him the patient became rigid and unconscious, this performance being repeated each time Father Dowd came about, and his visits ceased. Last Friday and Saturday the patient evidently suffered intense agony, but there was no complaint by word or outcry. Since that time the patient's stock of vitality has rapidly ebbed, and the hospital physician gives it as his opinion that she will not live until morning. The case will go into the books as one of the strangest known to the practice of medicine.

Many Nationalities There.

Of the 2,008 counted victims of the Louisiana coast floods, only fifty-three were negroes. There are few colored people in the section visited by the storm. They are a mixed-up people in that part of Louisiana. The predominating races are Acadians, Austrians, Creoles, Islingues, Italians, Manillamen, Chinese and Spaniards, the number of each ranging in the order named.

The Acadians are descendants of the people who have been immortalized in Longfellow's poem, Evangeline. These people have large families, frequently from twelve to fifteen children each. The Manillamen are full-blooded Tagals from the Philippine islands; these people had no women among them; they had only one stove in the whole colony, and they eat their fish raw. They fraternize well with the Chinese, and are treated by the whites on equal terms. The people called Austrians are genuine Slavs, generally Morlachs from Dalmatia. They speak Italian, a relic of the days when Venice ruled Dalmatia. They are all fishermen and are an industrious, bold and hardy people. The Islingues are the descendants of a colony of Canary Islanders who came over to Louisiana during the Spanish invasion. They have a dash of the Berber blood of the Canary aborigines and are darker than the average Spaniard. Scattered among these various people are a few Americans and Germans and many Creoles.

In spite of their propinquity, these races generally live separate, and one can, in travelling a few miles, find settlements of pure-blooded people of each nationality. This is a remarkable fact, as many families are natives who can count their American descent back for ten or a dozen generations. They live in the swamps and lowlands, and this accounts for the terrible destruction of life by the storm. They control the entire fishing industry, but the packing houses for oysters and shrimps are owned by Americans. There were 1,800 fishermen lost in the floods; the others were sailors, traders, storekeepers and farmers. The absence of negroes is due to the fact that they have been driven out by the overwhelming numbers of these queer people.—Troy Times.

The Weapons of the Fuegians.

The weapons used by the Fuegians are the sling, the spear, the bow and the arrow. The sling consists of a circular piece of sealskin, to which are attached two thongs of the same, and the missile employed is a rounded pebble. In the use of this weapon the natives have attained to a really wonderful degree of dexterity, being able to hit an object no bigger than a man's head from a distance of thirty yards. The spear handles are about eight feet long, and consist of young stems of the winter's bark tree. They are tipped with sharp pieces of obsidian, and are mainly used for killing porpoises and otters, but sometimes also for capturing the large-sized fish which frequent the kelp. The bow, also fashioned from the winter's bark, is about three and a half feet long, and is strung with twisted gut. The arrows are polished, neatly feathered and tipped with barbs of flint or occasionally variously colored glass. The glass from which the arrow tips are made is supplied by bottles obtained from passing vessels, and in fashioning these barbs considerable ingenuity is displayed. A portion of broken bottle is laid upon a flat stone with its edge slightly projecting. Little bits of glass are carefully chipped off by means of a piece of bone until the requisite shape is obtained, and the tips are then fastened to the shaft with fine fibres of seal gut. In the absence of glass the natives employ pieces of flint or other hard stone, which they fashion generally in the shape of a barb. In fact these people, like the Andaman islanders, are still in the stone age. The weapons described are employed for hunting purposes only. In warfare reliance is placed upon rude clubs and heavy stones, which are grasped with both hands.

How to Write a Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Stalker quotes the following rhyme on the method of constructing a sermon. He says that although he has never succeeded in coming up to its standard, yet it has often floated before him, with advantage in the hours of composition:

Begin low;
Proceed slow;
Rise higher;
Take fire;
When not impressed
Be self-possessed;
To spirit wed form;
Sit down in a storm!

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and Stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

A gold institute sued William Burns of Ottawa for $75 for professional services. Burns pleaded that he had not been cured of the alcohol habit. Judge Ross gave a decision against the institute, but by request judgment was given to allow the prosecution to put in further evidence.

The recent decision of the postoffice department states that circulars, printed or otherwise, produced in imitation of type-writing, may be allowed to pass at a one cent for two ounces rate when at least 50 copies in exactly identical terms are handed in at the postoffice at one time. When such circulars are posted in the receiver they should be tied together.

A further dispatch from England says that only one animal, ex steamship Huron, showed symptoms of the disease, and these were only detected after slaughter. Mr. Hunting, an eminent veterinary surgeon, who was engaged by the Canadian government, says the appearances presented by the lungs of this animal were similar to previous cases, and, in his opinion, the disease is not pleuro.

Sanford Fleming is leaving Australia for Canada via England. By his visit the Pacific cable project was forcibly brought to the notice of the Australian governments.

At Welland assizes Mrs. Elgin Misener recovered a verdict of $2,000 damages for the death of her husband, caught in a frog and killed at Montrose last spring.

The Winnipeg Women's Christian Temperance Union proposes prosecuting tobacconists who sell cigarettes to boys who are under age, as it is against the law.

It is reasonable to suppose that as Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited others it will benefit you. No other medicine is so effective in producing a radical change in the blood and imparting renewed life and energy to the whole system, both nervous and physical.

Artesian Water in Australia.

Artesian well boring has met with such marked success in Australia that it actually seems a possibility to convert a vast tract of the interior into fertility for general farming, where at present it is only fitted to feed one sheep on four or five acres. Government geologists have explored the island continent, and have now determined that a great artesian basin lies between the gulf country in Queensland and the Barrier ranges of South Australia, and between the blue mountains in the east and the centre of the continent in the west. New South Wales is believed to have of this area no less than 40,000 square miles, and there are altogether 100 wells bored, which are yielding from depths of 1000 feet a constant flow of water in great volume, and at such pressure that spouts rise many feet into the air. Queensland has over 100 bores, and all the tapping in South Australia has thus far been successful. Victoria has not succeeded in obtaining subterranean supplies but it has good systems of river irrigation and these may be extended.

This discovery of artesian water in copious volume is a positive godsend to the colonies. It renders the climatic regeneration of the continent through irrigation and tree planting possible. Its greatest need is a sure supply of water, for lack of which hundreds of thousands of square miles are worth little or nothing at present. The cost of boring is as much as $12 a foot in many instances, but that is a trifle to the gain of obtaining 5,000,000 gallons of water a day from a single fountain shooting fresh water forty or fifty feet into the air. The supply in the basin cannot be illimitable, for it is only the rainfall reappearing on the surface of the earth, but it is quite likely that many thousands of wells may be sunk with undiminished success. The various colonial governments are expending money on well digging, and private land proprietors are showing quite as much enterprise. Ten years may witness a remarkable change in the productivity of Australia and its food resources for a great population. This is of hopeful augury for countries where population presses upon the food supply.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

SPECIAL
MASTIFF
There is as much difference in the flavor, strength and aroma of smoking tobaccos as in cigars.
MASTIFF
PLUG CUT
ranks with the finest Havana cigars in comparison.
J. R. PACE TOBACCO CO.,
Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used Principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.) | **THE SOUTH FIELD COAL** (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal, are mined by this Company only.

The "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

The "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets,
VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS
Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS
Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CHARITY BALL.

Ladies' Auxiliary Conduct Another Successful Dance.

THE BALL INCREASES IN POPULARITY

Even More Successful Than Previous Gatherings Held by the Auxiliary in Aid of the Hospital—Fashionable Attendance and Pleasant Time.

The charity ball has come and gone, adding another palm to the many that the ladies' auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital have won for their untiring efforts to provide amusement and at the same time assist a worthy object. Assembly hall was prettily and tastefully decorated, and the scene in the ball room during the evening when the floor was filled with dancers was a very brilliant one. Flags, evergreens, flowers, ferns and bunting had been used to good advantage and were well shown off by the bright rays of the electric lights. The changes made in the hall recently also improved its appearance, the removal of the balcony making it look larger. Several cozy corners luxuriously decorated provided cool and comfortable resting places during the intervals between the dances. A great deal of attention had also been paid to the dining hall, which, like the ball room, was completely transformed by the use of decorating materials well placed. The long tables were loaded with the many tasty dishes which make glad the hearts of the merry dancers, who by midnight are always ready for refreshments. The supper was all contributed by the ladies and hotel and restaurant proprietors, who responded liberally to the request for help.

The patrons of the ball were his honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Admiral Stephenson, C. B., Theo. Davie, the premier, and his worship Mayor Beaven. The premier unfortunately could not attend on account of illness and Admiral Stephenson was absent,but was,however, represented by Flag-Lieutenant Godfrey-Faussett, and many other officers from the navy were present. Upon the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, shortly after 9 o'clock, sets were formed for the lancers. The sets of honor were as follows: Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and Mrs. Earle, Mayor Beaven and Mrs. Hayward, President Hayward and Mrs. Beaven, Thos. Earle, M. P. P., and Mrs. Dewdney, Dr. Milne, M. P. P., and Mrs. Worlock, F. H. Worlock and Mrs. Milne, Consul Myers and Mrs. Chudley, Ald. D. R. Harris and Mrs. J. Irving. The completion of the lancers was the signal for the dancing to commence in earnest, and from that until 3 o'clock this morning the dancers kept time to the orchestra of H. M. S. Royal Arthur. The music was splendid and added much to the enjoyment of the evening. The leader always responded generously to the request for the repetition of a dance, so that by the time the long programme was completed the dancers were tired, but happy. For one of the extras the orchestra played the "Pacific Fleet" waltz, composed by Mrs. Burrowes, wife of Major Burrows, R. M. A., of the Royal Arthur. The waltz was greatly enjoyed, and by request was repeated later in the evening.

Every detail had been carefully arranged, and as a consequence the affair went along without a hitch. Too much praise cannot be given the ladies' committee for their indefatigable work year after year, for which the public show their appreciation by attending the ball in large numbers. Last evening they were assisted by the following committee of gentlemen. Reception, Chas. Hayward, president of the hospital board; Alexander Wilson, vice-president; W. M. Chudley, honorary treasurer, and E. C. Baker. Floor managers, Joshua Davies, F. B. Gregory, H. D. Helmcken and J. S. Yates.

Luncheon was served in the hall today, a large number of business men attending.

WILL STOP WORK.

Miners Decide to Quit—The Elk Killing Enquiry.

Nanaimo, Nov. 2.—The miners employed in the collieries of the New Vancouver Coal company met yesterday to consider the wages question. It was expected Mr. Robins would have called the men together again before the agreement terminated, but he has been prevented owing to absence in San Francisco. After a lengthy discussion it was unanimously decided to stop work until the matter has been adjusted. A committee was appointed to wait the call of the superintendent and to call a meeting when deemed necessary.

Fear was entertained for the safety of A. Raper and party, who left Texada in a canoe on Sunday night and expected to reach town on Monday. Mr. Raper returned last evening and set all doubts at rest.

The flesh found by Constable Stephenson on the premises of T. Hillier proved to be that of a bull elk, so that the tables are not yet turned upon him.

The attendance at the Nanaimo public schools last month shows well. The number of scholars is continually increasing.

The customs returns for October were as follows:

Duty collected	45 51 82
Sick mariners dues	278 75
Steamboat inspection	35 80
Miscellaneous	150 00
Total	$5,016 24

IMPORTS.

Goods imported free	5,182 00
Goods imported dutiable	14,705 00
Total	$19,805 00

At Russell & McDonald's,
Ladies' black waterproof circulars.

SHORT LOCALS.

—S. H. Davis, of New York, the international supreme lecturer of the I. O. G. T., will give a lecture at the Baptist mission school, Tennyson Road, on Friday evening, November 3rd, 1893, at 8 o'clock. All are welcome. Other lectures will follow according to future announcements.

—Last night the poultry show was devoted to Cornish Indian games, long known in England as the best general purpose fowl and now acknowledged by Canadian and American fanciers as the strongest rival to the great American production, the Plymouth rock. J. B. Carmichael showed a cock and hen, not for competition, from the yards of E. Strike, the champion breeder of England, and B. Merritt won first on cock and hen with a pair of Agitators, the leading American strain. The difference between the strains was quite noticeable, showing how the Americans are already running away from the correct type. The 1st cockerel, 88 1-2 and pullet, 90 1-2 shown by R. Menaugh were half English and half Agitator, and 2nd pullet, 88, by R. Merritt, was pure Agitator. There were also several pit game shown, a very useful bird for the farmer. The meeting next week will be devoted to the reading of papers on poultry raising and no birds will be shown.

NOT IMPORTANT ENOUGH.

Foster and Angers Ignore Westminster —Rugby Union Formed.

Vancouver, Nov. 2.—Wm. Blaney, logger, died yesterday of typhoid fever. He was the first settler on Hernando island.

The water committee are calling for tenders for the construction of a reservoir in Stanley park.

R. G. Penn, American commissioner of immigration, arrived last night. His commission covers the whole province, but he will make his headquarters here, as his principal duties are in connection with the Chinese.

Wm. Steel, a dyer, was found dead last night in a cabin. He had been dead at least 24 hours and was on a drunken spree just previously. He has a daughter in Nanaimo and a wife and daughter in Portland. No inquest.

The first snow of the season fell this morning.

J. E. Wise of Westminster is erecting a large slaughter house in Burnaby.

Mrs. Chas. Robinson died yesterday after a lengthy illness. Deceased was formerly a telephone operator.

The comic opera "Pinafore" will be given shortly by amateurs.

The Westminster junior football men have received a challenge from the Golden City club of San Francisco to play at the Midwinter Fair. The Westminster men are considering the matter.

Ministers Foster and Angers paid the Royal City a flying visit last evening, but evidently did not think Westminster of sufficient importance to hold a public meeting. The ministers spent the evening with private friends in Vancouver. They were met at the mouth of the Fraser by G. E. Conbould, M. P., Mayor Curtis, President Trapp and other members of the board of trade, and the desired improvements to the river shown them. The ministers left this morning on the Whatcom express for San Francisco.

The provincial Rugby Union organized this morning at a meeting held in the Hotel Vancouver. Delegates were present from Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Westminster, Aspland of Victoria presided. By-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: President, Dr. Johnston of Vancouver; vice-president, Lister, of Westminster; secretary, Duffy, of Nanaimo; treasurer, Billinghurst, of Victoria. Committee—Watt, Victoria; Heen, Nanaimo; Allison, Westminster; Campbell, Vancouver. The first mainland-island match will be played on Nov. 25th on the island.

Canadian News:

Mr. Peter Redpath has made an offer of a yearly donation of $5,000 for maintenance of the new library of McGill college, to be opened by the governor-general on the 31st.

The Montreal civic electric railway has reported in favor of granting the belt line railway permission to erect an elevated road on Delorimer avenue, Ontario, St. Catharine, Craig and St. James streets (when the latter was widened) placing the structure from curb to curb, with a clear headway of 21 feet; the present railway to be allowed to use the underside of the girder for its trollew wires. The company is to pay yearly the sum of $2,000 per mile and begin work before June 1st, 1894.

PERSONAL.

Norman Macaulay has left for England.

H. B. Haines is back in the city again.

Harold Baker left for Alberni last night.

Archie Johnson has returned from Kootenay.

Capt. Williams, of the Boscowitz, is unwell.

D. S. Hennessy, of New Westminster, is in town.

A. Brotherton, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

Dr. Lyall returned home to Port Townsend last night.

Rev. C. Quinney leaves for the north this evening.

M. Hamburger, of Wellington came down for the ball.

Geo. C. Hazelton, of Washington, D.C., is at the Driard.

Richard Angus is very much improved but is still in bed.

Frank Parker, the railroad man, is expected in the city shortly.

Dr. Scot and Miss Patterson, of Vancouver, registerd at the Driard.

Charles Loewen came over from Vancouver to attend the charity ball.

D. Stewart, G. McDonald and W. A. McIntosh, of Vancouver, are at the Oriental.

Dixi H. Ross has been confined to his home for several days. He was up, but not out, to-day.

R. F. Moony, Montreal; A. J. Marain, Vancouver, and W. Walsh, San Francisco, are at the Victoria.

A. C. and Mrs. Sheldon, of Portland, arrived in the city last evening. Mrs. Sheldon will remain here for a time visiting relatives. Mr. Sheldon has returned home to resume his duties as general agent of the Burlington route.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

BILLIARDS.

IVES AND SHAEFFER.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—The final deposit in the forthcoming billiard match for the world's championship between Shaeffer and Ives has been put up, and both men are practicing hard. It is understood if Shaeffer is again defeated by the "Young Napoleon" of billiards he will never again enter a championship match.

THE RING.

SULLIVAN'S OPINION.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2.—John L. Sullivan, speaking of the Mitchell-Corbett fight last night, said it was his opinion that Mitchell would whip Corbett. "I don't say this," he said, "because Corbett done me up; not at all. Mitchell is a harder hitter than Corbett and can hit just as often, see? Don't overlook that fact. That argument about Mitchell having the worst of it in reach and size makes me tired. Mitchell is not going to let himself out as a punching bag. Reach and height don't cut no more figure in a prize fight than in a foot race, d'ye catch on? Corbett, however is a clever fellow, but Mitchell is just as clever and can hit harder. I think they will scrap, and the go will be a long and scientific one."

At Russell & McDonald's,
134 Douglas street.

HERE AND THERE.

Sentences are growing shorter. Sir Thomas More, Lyle, Sydney, Spenser and others used forty to sixty words on an average. Even Macaulay used only 23 on an average, and the imitators of the modern French school do not use more than 15 on an average.

* * *

When examined under a microscope milk is found to consist of numbeless transparent globules of very minute size, floating in a clear, colorless fluid. These globules are composed of milk fat (butter) and they are each enclosed by a thin envelope of albuminous material termed casein.

* * *

Among the letters returned to the London postoffice this year was one addressed to Jacob Stainer, Esq., violin maker, Absam, Germany. The writer, who asked to see one of that celebrated violin maker's price lists, received his letter back with an indorsement in English and German to the effect that the gentleman had been dead 200 years.

* * *

The postoffice department at Washington has ruled that the writer has a right to regain possession of a letter provided that he can prove to the satisfaction of the postmaster at the office from which it was sent that he was the writer of it. Even if the letter has arrived at its destination, and before it has been delivered to the person it was addressed, it may be recalled to the writer by a telegram through the mailing office. The reason assigned is that the United States is only the agent of the writer while the letter is in transit. The decision is important to business men and to private individuals. In Canada the rule is that once a letter is posted it becomes the property of the government.

* * *

Zola has some faults in his books a great deal too broad for general reading, but he has none on the drink question. In a recent interview he said: "In all my books, as far as I have been able, I have denounced drink and shall continue to do so as long as I live." He seems to have been appalled to learn that many English women give way to drink. He remarked: "It is terrible. Many Frenchmen drink, undoubtedly, but our women, taken altogether, are very sober. Mind you, I am not a fanatic. I understand that a man may like a glass of ale or a glass of wine, but what I do denounce is excessive drinking—the drinking too, of spirits, which stunts the growth and impoverishes the blood. A glass or two of good beer or good wine cannot, I think, do harm to the man of active habits, but I would sweep away all your whiskey, all your gin, like our spurious cognac and our deadly absinthe.' The evil of drinking lies a good deal in national or racial temperament. The races of wine-producing countries are mostly sober, but northern races show a taste for ardent spirits.

DIED.

MASLIN—In this city on Nov. 1st, William John Maslin a native of London, Eng., aged 63 years.

Funeral will leave his late residence, No. 12 North Road, Spring Ridge, on Friday at 1:30 o'clock, and 2 p.m. from St. John's church.

Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—C S Cudds, Lucy Clark, Maggie Leslie, Miss Clark, Miss Lipman, Rev Hockborn, P Regier, O K Kilborn, A Sheldon and wife, Miss Young, Miss Holland, Miss Dometto, Miss Carter, L Monn, L Bey, A Esberg, E C Kilborn, G H Wilson and lwfe, C Steman, A Monn, M Burviess, C Hershteg, E G Godson, G Jogulius, Jno Weaks, G C Hazelton, Miss Hall, Mrs Miller, A H Stewart, A Brotherton, J Sonds, O Ambrose, F Deritu, Louis Young, Mrs Lewis, C D Bloodget and wife, T J Hickey, Wm Abbott and wife, E C Richards, Jas Conrod.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Miss Walsh, A Johns, G Bowden, J R McHugh, Miss M D Patterson, J McB Smith, Mrs A McDougall, J Faulkner, D S Hemmersin, C Lowen, J De Prives, Miss S Brady, T Schwartz, W Walsh, H Huth, J Townley, Miss Fraser, J L Hamilton, P Mitchell, Dr T J Edgecombe, J Harris, W S Maher, D Stuart, H Bostock, J Marymont, Mrs Faulkner, G McDonald, W A McIntosh, Mrs Brady, Master Brady, Mrs Schwartz, J W Gullins, Rev W Baer, Mrs Begg, W C Dale, J Shore, J C Cameron, J Hayden, Dr Scott, C J Moranl, C P Reed, T K Muir, C Arnold, A Colland, J B Chown, Miss K Brady, Mrs Gilmore, A H Owen, W C Lamming, Rev J E Gardner, R S Murray, A Genn.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Kum Fook Yuen, Yuen Loong, S Leiser, J Mitchell, Turner Beeton & Co, S H E Co, care Imperial Bank of Can, H P Co, H Moffatt, H Saunders, E Wall, & Co, A Simpson, Dr Hall, W S Hampson, Deputy Agt General, C Strouss, J Piercy & Co, Canada Paint Co, S Reid, G L Simpson, N Elec Co, G E Monro, M W Waitt, R Maynard, Capt D Campbell, Lenz & L, Palmer Calder & Co, J C Lenak, A J Pines, G H Maynard, C Lang, W G Cameron, B C Cattle Co, C S Symons, G L Simpson, J Wilson, McL & McF, M R Smith, H Creech, Porter & Sons, Pither & Leiser, R B Eamont, Watson & Geiger, W Crampton, Dom Exp Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—R P Rithet & Co, Ames H & Co, C A Lombard & Co, Sehl H F P Co, Ames H & Co, Russell McD & Co, Dunlap C & Co, E R Marvin & Co, Oppenheimer Bros, Yale & B, Marshall & McC, Quintard S P, J A T Eaton & Co, Oppenheimer Bros, E Hutchinson, M & L Young, P Keremidel, Colbert & W, Wilson Bros.

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12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.

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6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.

15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
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